FREE A $100.00 LIFE INSURANCE LICY TO EVERY READER OF HEARST'S BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN FREE

I BROUGHT MY RAIN STICK ANY WAY

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Threatening, probably rain to-night; Tuesday rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather; light, variable winds, becoming brisk to high and westerly by Tuesday:

High water: 8:13 a. m.; 8:50 p. m.

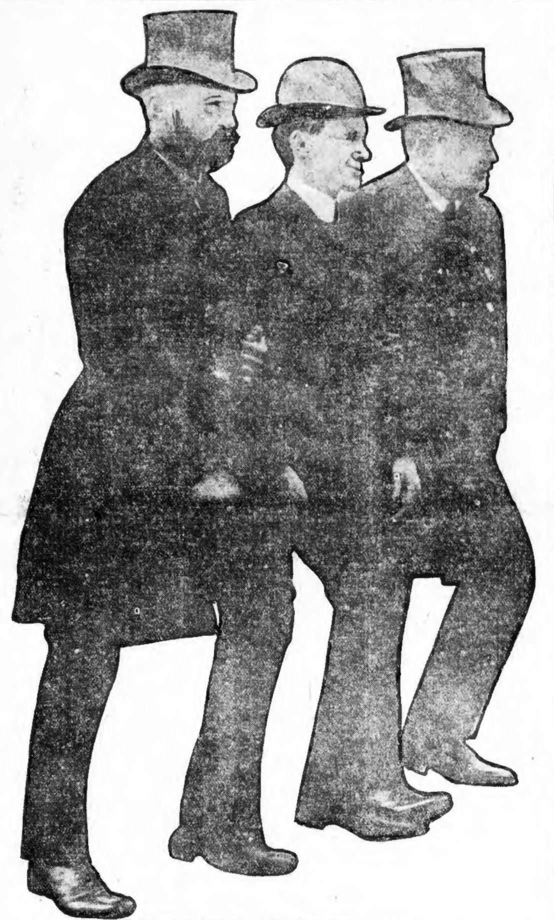
HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

NIGHT EDITION

10 PAGES 10 PAGES

VOL. 1—No. 282. MONDAY BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1905. Copyright, 1904, by the New England Newspaper Publishing Company. MONDAY PRICE ONE CENT.

MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT IS DENIED



Photograph by Staff Photographer of the Boston American.

TUCKER, BETWEEN TWO DEPUTIES, ON WAY FROM JAIL TO COURT.

PICK JURY FOR TUCKER

Work of Selecting Men to Try Man Accused of Slaying Mabel Page Progresses Rapidly After Preliminary Motions of Defence Are Disposed Of.

Motions made by counsel for Charles Louis Tucker, placed on trial to-day in the Middlesex County Jail, in East Cambridge, charged with the murder of Mabel Page, of Weston, on March 31, last, to quash the indictment and to withdraw the prisoner's plea of not guilty on the ground that the presence in the Grand Jury room of State Detective J. H. Whitney, prejudiced the rights of the prisoner, were denied.

THE TUCKER JURY.

JUROR NO. 1.

JOSEPH KNIGHT, wheelwright, of Westport; fifty years old; third talesman called.

JUROR NO. 2.

JAMES A. WILLARD, laborer, of Townsend.

JUROR NO. 3.

WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY, stone mason, of Acton; forty years old.

The motions were made by Former Senator Charles H. Innes, who, with James H. Vahey, Thomas F. Vahey and Philip Mansfield, is conducting the prisoner's defence. They were opposed by Attorney-General Herbert Parker, who is the chief counsel for the prosecution. The Attorney-General is assisted by District Attorney Sanderson and Assistant District Attorney Hugh Bancroft.

Judges Sherman and Sheldon heard the motions and arguments and rendered immediate decision, after which preparations were begun for impanelling a jury from 100 talesmen.

COURT ROOM CROWDED.

The court room was crowded when Judges Sherman and Sheldon took their seats on the bench at 10 o'clock. Tucker, pale and slight, sat in the prisoner's cage, eagerly interested in the proceedings. His parents and brother Walter occupied seats near the jury box. The father and brother of Mabel Page and the dead girl's maid, Amy Roberts, sat near them.

Mrs. Tucker showed signs of the suffering she has undergone, and her husband's face was ashen. There were few spectators in the court, the majority of the throng being talesmen, court officers, newspaper representatives, lawyers and witnesses.

There was a short recess after the motions of the defence had been denied. During the recess Mr. and Mrs. Tucker walked over to the cage and chatted with the prisoner. The father's face twitched and he seemed to find it difficult to keep from bursting into tears. Mrs. Tucker spoke cheerfully and smilingly.

SELECTION OF A JURY.

After the recess Clerk Hurd made the customary statement to the prisoner that he had the right to challenge any of the talesmen. Judge Sherman then informed the talesmen that each would be required to answer certain questions in order to qualify as jurors.

The first would be whether the talesman was related to the prisoner or to the deceased, the second would be whether the juror had any interest in the trial or had formed any opinion or prejudice. Explaining the second question Judge Sherman said:

"That does not mean whether the juror has casually heard of the case, read the newspaper accounts concerning, or had heard it talked about, but it is whether they have heard enough about the case or that they have formed an opinion as would affect their action as jurors or whether they are conscious of any prejudice either against the prisoner or the Commonwealth. In other words whether if they stand in that position notwithstanding the rumors and talk, they would try the case fairly."

AS TO PREJUDICE.

The third question Judge Sherman explained would be whether the talesmen were prejudiced against finding a defendant guilty of an offence punishable with death. Explaining this question he said:

"That does not mean whether you would be in favor of capital punishment or not. A man may be opposed to capital punishment and still try under the law and under his oath, a defendant fairly without reference to his own preconceived notions as to what legislation should be had upon the question. Those are the three questions to be put to you all to be answered conscientiously and under your oath."

The first talesman called was Augustus A. Coburn, a dry goods dealer of Ashland. He answered the first questions in the negative.

On the second question as to whether he had formed an opinion, he said he had.

FIRST TALESMAN UP.

Judge Sherman asked: "Is it one that you feel would interfere with your conscientiously trying the case?"

"It might," was the answer.

"Do you think it would?" asked Judge Sherman.

"I think it would," replied Coburn.

Judge Sherman: "In other words you think you are not capable? You have not the power to stand up and try the case upon your honor and upon the evidence."

The second talesman called was J. Sidney Hitchens, a salesman, of Melrose. He said that he was strongly prejudiced in the case and was promptly told by Judge Sherman to step aside.

FIRST JUROR CHOSEN.

Joseph Knight, a wheelright, of Westport, was the third talesman called.

"Are you related to the prisoner or the deceased?" he was asked.

"No, sir," was his repply.

Q.—Are you biased? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you expressed an opinion on the case? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is your health good? A.—I think it is.

"Swear the juror," ordered the court.

The oath was administered, and Mr. Knight was accepted as the first juror. His examination had not taken more than a minute. The lawyers for the defence did not say a word in connection with his selection. Tucker was not consulted.

Knight is about 50 years old. He has dark brown hair, thick beard and mustache, trimmed short. He wore a gray suit.

Thomas M. Scott, a painter, of Stow, was challenged by the Commonwealth. Daniel J. Maddern, a shoe dealer, of Cambridge, was excused because of an

Continued on 3d Page, 1st Column.

PLAN TO BLOW UP THE CZAR JUST FAILED

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Czar's journey to Kharkoff has been postponed owing to the fact that revolutionists have wrecked the train conveying the Czar's suite which preceded the royal train.

The wreckers mistook the train for the Czar's which was due a few hours later. Several of his majesty's servants were killed.

SHEDD VERDICT NOT SET ASIDE

Judge Lowell in the United States District Court to-day denied a motion to set aside the verdict against James A. Shedd, who was one of the custom house examiners convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connectiin with the Glasgow Manufacturing Company. The motion was filed by Lawyer Charles K. Cobb, attorney for Shedd.

ALDERMEN TAKE HAND IN BOSTON'S GAS WAR

NEW BOARD PASSES ORDER FOR COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE OVER-CAPITALIZATION

The following order, offered by Alderman Linehan, was passed by the Board of Aldermen to-day:

"Ordered: That a special committee of five members of this Board be appointed to appear before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, to object, on behalf of the City of Boston, to any over-capitalization of the gas companies."

Speaking to the order, Mr. Linehar said:

"My reasons for introducing this order is found in the opinion of the corporation counsel read to this board this morning, in which it is said that it would cost the city of Boston from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars to embark in the lighting. This candid confession of the corporation counsel indicates a condition that leads me to believe that the time has come when the city should be represented before the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners by men who have no concessions to make and who believe that there should be no over-capitalization of lighting companies.

"The gas companies only ask for a capitalization of $25,000,000, but the candid statement of the corporation counsel shows that the city should be represented by others than himself. The petition for eighty-cent gas is a petition to regulate the price, and if the price and capitalization are both to be fixed by the same tribunal, under present conditions they will make such terms and contracts that they cannot be changed for years by the people.

"This board should be represented in such a case and we should send this committee in the public interests."

The order was passed but no committee was named at to-day's meeting.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

STOESSEL YIELDS TO GRIM FATE AT LAST, PORT ARTHUR FALLS

VANQUISHED CHIEF ACCORDED FULL HONORS BY HIS GENEROUS FOE.

Special Cable to Boston American.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The chiefs of staff, acting for General Stoessel and General Nogi, met at noon to-day at Shu-Shi-Ying and arranged the terms of surrender which concludes the long and bloody siege of Port Arthur. Official details of the capitulation of the fortress have been received.

The Emperor of Japan himself dictated the terms to be accorded the Russians, in a dispatch to General Nogi, after a consultation of the general staff at Tokio.

The Russians report there are 15,000 sick and wounded Russians in the Port Arthur fortress. There are about 5,000 able-bodied men left to man the forts.

The Mikado directed that General Stoessel be accorded full military honors and that measures be taken for the protection of the Russian garrison and the inhabitants of the old and news towns of Port Arthur.

The Japanese have not yet entered upon possession of the stronghold, and the Imperial standard of Japan will not fly over the Russian forts until to-morrow. By that time arrangements will be made for sending the Russian garrison to the mainland.

In his dispatch to General Nogi the Mikado warmly commended General Stoessel for the courageous defence and for the humanity which prompts his capitulation. The final negotiations were conducted for the Japanese by General Ijichi, who was appointed imperial representative, with full plenary powers, by General Nogi.

The official news of the surrender of Port Arthur has created tremendous excitement and enthusiasm in London, as well as in Tokio. Reports from the Japanese capital say that the populace is in a frenzy of celebration. Banzai rings throughout the empire. The downfall of the stronghold is hailed as a sure forerunner of the end of the war.

General Stoessel in his communication to General Nogi, following the severe fighting of Saturday and Sunday, wrote:

"I offer to surrender because further practical resistance is useless."

NO PAROLE FOR RUSSIANS.

First Secretary Kaike, of the Japanese Embassy, speaking for Baron Hayashi, discussed the probable terms of the surrender to-day. He said:

"We interpret the news as meaning that General Stoessel and General Nogi are discussing terms of surrender.

"What these terms consist of we do not know. It may be regarded as certain

Continued on 5th Page, 1st Column.

TUCKER'S MOTHER TO WRITE DAILY STORY OF TRIAL FOR "AMERICAN

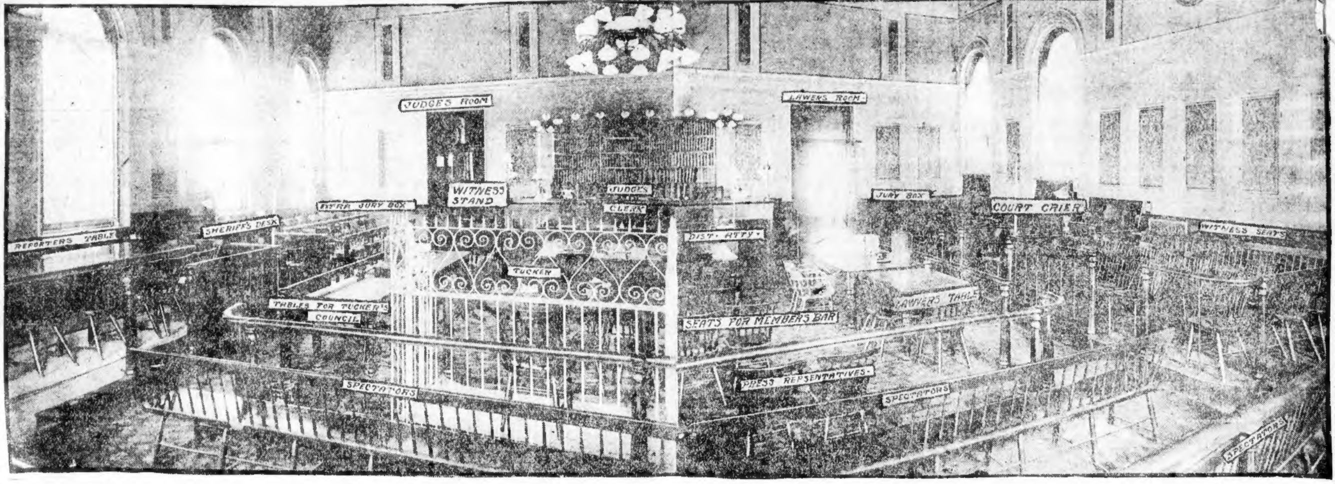


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW SEATS IN THE COURT ROOM ARE OCCUPIED AT THE TUCKER TRIAL TO-DAY.

In Her First Article, Reproduced Here From the Sunday American, She Declares Her Belief in the Innocence of Her Son and Says He and All His Family Welcome the Trial, Believing It Will Soon Show Him Not Guilty of Slaying Mabel Page.

(Reprinted from the Boston Sunday American.)

THE FOLLOWING article was written expressly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN by Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker, the mother of Charles Louis Tucker, who will be put on trial for his life to-morrow charged with the murder of Mabel Page.

This is the first of a series of articles which Mrs. Tucker will write daily, exclusively for the BOSTON AMERICAN, during the trial.

BY LUCY A. TUCKER.

I HAVE never felt more confident of Louis's innocence than at this moment. Instead of being worried by the trial, I welcome it, for it will be the means of proving my son's innocence and sending him home to me.

I am just as sure that he will be free as I can be. If he had committed such a terrible crime he could never have kept the knowledge to himself.

He would have confided in me at once. From the time Louis was a child, he has made a confidante of me. He has always told me all his little troubles and any boyish scrapes he has been in.

All through this dreadful experience he has declared to me over and over again that he knew nothing about it. He is sure that the trial will prove that he has been telling the truth. He has many plans for his home-coming and is as confident about it as we all are.

Why, Louis is the last boy in the world that one would ever suspect of doing anything brutal.

"People Will See He Is Innocent of Crime."

When the people see him in court and realize what a meek-mannered boy he is, they will see how impossible it is that he should be accused of anything so dreadful. The effect of the trial on my husband is what gives me the most worry. His health is miserable and he is excited and nervous, so that it will be a great strain on him.

I shall have little time to think of myself, for, besides my anxiety for Louis, I shall have to do all that I can to keep my husband from completely collapsing.

To-day I shall make my last visit to Louis before the trial. I think we shall all go, Mr. Tucker, Walter and myself. We want to cheer him and encourage him all we can. It is a terrible thing for a young man to have to face a charge of murder. It would be bad enough if it were true.

When you know that an unjust suspicion is held against you, it seems almost maddening. If I did not believe in justice, I think I should never have been able to keep up so well.

Truly Confident That He Will Be Set Free.

Nothing can make me believe until it is proven otherwise, that when the twelve members of that jury and the judges hear the truth they will do anything but release Louis.

How can they hold him? I would stake my whole life that he is innocent. So would his father and his brother. So would all who knew him.

There are two things which I pray for every night—strength for us all to bear the strain to the end and then the power to forget these awful months. We have always had so much pride in our family respectability, that to have an affliction like this come upon us is almost enough to kill us.

Some one asked me the other day if I did not dread the thought of facing all the curious crowds at the trial.

Of course I do, but I shall try not to shrink. Misfortune is not disgrace. I shall try to hold my head up the same as if I were not disheartened and crushed.

The hardest thing is to realize how impossible it is for me to make the others know that my son is innocent.

Prepared to Be Calm and Brave at Trial.

I am prepared for all the trying incidents which will come up in the trial. I have been told there may be moments when the testimony will seem more than I can stand, but I am determined to be calm. I know that losing my head would only hurt Louis, and I want to help him in every way. Poor boy! It is going to be harder for him than for any of the rest of us, and it seems almost selfish for us to think of ourselves when he has such a terrible experience to face. This past year has changed Louis's ideas of life more than any one can understand.

He will be a sobered man when he comes home, instead of the light-hearted boy who went away. I am less nervous now on the eve of the trial than I have been for weeks.

I know so well how much depends on my keeping well and calm that I am determined not to break down. And then each day will bring the end so much nearer, and after the suspense of the past long months it is good to look ahead to something definite.

Mrs Lucy. A. Tucker.

POINTS FOR AND AGAINST TUCKER IN FIGHT FOR LIFE

THE STATE'S CASE.

Tucker near Page house about noon on day of the crime.
Slip of paper with alleged writing by Tucker found in Page house.
Knife sheath found in wagon Tucker rode in on day of murder.
Broken knife blade found in Tucker's coat after his arrest.
Blood said to be on knife and Tucker's clothing.
Stick pin found in Tucker home said to have been Miss Page's.

ALIBI OF DEFENCE.

11:55 a. m.—Tucker left home, seen by mother.
12:00—Tucker seen on Weston Bridge by Sarah Connolly.
12:18—Tucker seen at Cutter's Corner by Daniel Connolly
12:23—Tucker seen on East Newton street by Denis Doyle.
12:45—Tucker seen at Riverside station by O. C. Cilley.
12:50—Tucker seen on Charles street by Sarah Connolly.
12:55—Tucker seen at home by Mrs. A. H. Wiggin, next door.
It is alleged that the murder was committed within this hour.

VAST THRONG CHEERS TUCKER AS HE APPEARS

The first public appearance of Charles Louis Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page, since he was arraigned to plead to the indictment found against him, was hailed with cheers by a tumultuous throng which gathered between the East Cambridge jail and the Middlesex County Court House to-day.

Tucker looked fresh and healthy. He had been up since 6 o'clock to-day, when he was awakened by his keeper. Half an hour later a breakfast of two boiled eggs, bread and coffee, was served him. He ate with a hearty appetite.

At 9:30 o'clock he was visited by James H. Vahey, his senior counsel, who talked with him for ten minutes. Tucked seemed in excellent spirits, and chatted cheerfully.

TUCKER ENTERS COURT.

At 10 o'clock the door of the jail swung open and Tucker came out, between Deputies Wardwell and Eveleth. Both deputies are big men. They walked closely to either side of Tucker, holding him by the arms. This served nearly to conceal his slender figure.

As the crowd spied the accused it surged forward. Tucker met this movement bravely. He flung his uncovered head back and gazed with a challenging look at the throng. His eyes were bright and fearless as he looked at the hundreds of people who stared at him.

The deputies walked on swiftly. They did not go into the Thorndike street entrance of the court house, as was expected.

They swung around by the side of the courthouse and walked rapidly around the corner to the Third street entrance on the front, the police having cleared a passage for them. The distance of 160 feet was cleared in a few seconds, so that all the crowd had was but a fleeting glimpse of the young man whom it had waited to see.

Tucker was dressed in a black suit, black tie and turn-down collar, worn with his usual care and neatness.

BOYS HOOTED PRISONER.

As the deputies and their prisoner rounded the corner to the Third street entrance a gang of boys who had collected in front of the courthouse, hooted at Tucker. Their outburst of noisy yells did not affect Tucker at all. The boys started a rush forward to see the prisoner, but were swept back by the police. Then the trio passed within the courthouse doors and the crowd fell back again.

As Tucker sat in the cage he glanced to the right and left, as if looking to see who was in the court, but did not turn around toward the spectators.

Two of the court officers came over and spoke to him. Tucker shook his head and they walked away.

Thomas F. Vahey, of Tucker's counsel, went to the front of the cage and had a five-minutes' conversation with the prisoner. Vahey was smiling and evidently trying to cheer up his client. Tucker's face was calm. He did not respond to Vahey's words of cheer.

WAITING FOR OPENING.

When Vahey walked away Tucker resumed his seat, with his hand on the arm of his chair, waiting for the proceedings to open.

Attorney General Parker and District Attorney Sanderson came into the court room at 10 o'clock. The attorney-general took a seat at the left of the little table in front of the judge's bench, with the district attorney at his right.

Next to Mr. Sanderson was seated Assistant District-Attorney Hugh Bancroft, of the prosecution.

Tucker's counsel sat a little to the rear and to the left of the prosecution. Their table is about eight feet from Tucker's seat in the cage.

Meanwhile the court room doors had been opened and those privileged to enter had quickly filled up all available room. The one hundred and ninety talesmen, the press representatives, counsel, court officers and other necessary attendants took practically all the room. The space left for "spectators" was very small.

The first evident spectator to get in was a young woman, an attractive looking blonde, who glided in quickly, took the first seat indicated to her and sat down, with her pretty face alive with expectancy. She was so evidently on the qui vive, so filled with eager interest in this drama of life and death, that she attracted more than usual attention.

KEPT BACK THE CROWD.

To keep back the crowd that surged against the doors of the courthouse Deputy Sheriffs Jones and Young with a policeman were stationed at the front door. They had a list of the men summoned for jury duty and each man was looked up in the list before he was allowed to go upstairs to the court room.

The corridor that connects the two sections of the courthouse was jammed with men and women, but none was able to get to the second floor unless the name appeared on the list held by the deputies.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and their son, Walter, the father, the mother and brother of the defendant, arrived at the court house together. They avoided the crowd as much as possible and entered the building from the Second street side. They were escorted to a reception room adjoining the courtroom.

Mr. Page and his son Harold arrived with Amy Roberts, the maid at the Page house. The maid was dressed in black and wore a mourning veil.

GRIP COLDS
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

SHOWS NEED OF TUNNEL FROM JAIL TO COURT

The advisability of constructing a tunnel from the jail to the court house in East Cambridge, as recommended in the annual report of Sheriff Fairbarn to the county commissioners was met with approval to-day by Levi Gould and A. Bigelow, two of the commissioners, who watched the progress of Charles L. Tucker from the jail to the court house through a gaping and wonderous crowd of five hundred people, who had gathered to secure a glimpse of the young man.

The recommendation of Sheriff Fairbarn calls for a tunnel under Thorndike street, so that the prisoners may not be annoyed by hundreds of people who always gather about the jail when a noted murder trial is to take place.

Commissioners Gould and Bigelow watched the walk of Tucker to the court house fro mn window in the office of the county commissioners.

THOUSANDS CROWD TO SEE TUCKER ON HIS WAY TO COURT

As early as 8 o'clock the narrow passageway of Thorndike street, running between East Cambridge Court House and the court house jail was jammed with a throng of curious ones waiting to see Charles L. Tucker brought over from the jail to the court house to stand his trial.

In the gloomy jail building Tucker sat serene and confident in his cell, waiting the summons from the court. He chatted calmly with Deputy Sheriffs Wardwell and Eveleth, who had been assigned by High Sheriff Fairbarn of Middlesex County to escort the prisoner from the jail to the courtroom.

"I feel in the best of spirits," he said brightly to the two deputies. "I'm glad the trial begins to-day. I have every confidence in the result."

Crowd Grew Larger.

While the young defendant in this noted murder case was thus maintaining a buoyant courage in his little cell the crowd without grew larger and larger.

It was a heterogenous throng, men, women, boys and girls. Some were poorly dressed, some were well groomed. There were the out of work, seeking a temporary diversion. There were men and women delaying their appearance at the office for an hour in hopes of catching a glimpse of the prisoner. There were prosperous looking men and women, substantial people of affairs, but not above waiting patiently in the Winter air.

As early as the earliest was however, the police were there ahead. A few officers sufficed at first to keep the space clear from the door of the jail to the court-house door, through which Tucker was to enter. Then, as the crowd collected more and more, additional officers were detailed. By half-past 8 it was necessary for the police to clear a definite passageway.

Lines were drawn either side of the doorways to establish a passageway fifty feet wide through which the prisoner was to walk. The police pressed the crowd back till this desired fifty feet was sharply cut out from the mass of watchers. The crowd pressed eagerly against the police front, both sides being lined, or rather jammed, with faces.

As the people waited there was an endless murmur of comment. Phases of the case were discussed. The usual number of self-constituted experts aired their opinions, shattering in their own minds every line of prosecution or defence, according as they had solved the famous case for themselves. There were prophets without number and also "without honor," if the sound of voices in disputing opinion was by criterion. Thus they waited.

Tucker rose at 6 o'clock and had breakfast at 6:30. His meal consisted of two boiled eggs, bread and coffee. He ate like a man who was hungry and relished his food.

At 9:30 Attorney James H. Vahey, Tucker's senior counsel, came to the jail and was immediately admitted to Tucker's cell. He talked ten minutes with his client. After he went out Tucker seemed in even better spirits, as though the final consultation with his lawyer had increased the cheerfulness that had attended him since rising.

MABEL WALKER'S FLIGHT PLANNED

Special to the Boston American.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Jan. 2.—Miss Mabel Walker, the most important witness for the defence in the case of the Commonwealth against Charles Tucker, has left the State of Maine, and will not return until the trial of the man charged with the murder of Mabel Page is concluded. The sudden and altogether unexpected flight of Miss Walker from her home in this town was, according to the statements of relatives, in line with the frequent declarations of her aunt, Mrs. Georgia Gamage, that her adopted daughter should never be present as a witness at the trial of Tucker. It is also openly stated by relatives of Mrs. Gamage that it was she who planned the girl's flight and who has since met her in safety in another State, where no summons can be served upon the girl.

Another remarkable phase of the mysterious disappearance of Miss Walker is that W. H. Hilton, counsel for Mrs. Gamage, in an authorized statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day, declared the statute under which the summons for Miss Walker was obtained is unconstitutional, and that there was no real reason for the flight of the girl into another State, save in the dread of Mrs. Gamage that an appeal from the summons might fail and her idolized niece be compelled to undergo the ordeal of an examination on the witness stand. Mr. Hilton also made the surprising declaration that absolutely no deposition had been made by Miss Walker to the attorneys for the defence in the Tucker case.

"I believe," said Mr. Hilton, "that Miss Walker would be willing to testify as to her meeting with Tucker were she certain that her testimony would tend to save a human life. Her aunt is in a frantic condition in regard to her niece and does not desire her to go upon the stand."

"MABEL LOOKING FOR WORK."

Abraham Gamage, uncle of Mabel Walker and husband of Mrs. Gamage, was seen at his home on the Bristol road last night by a BOSTON AMERICAN representative. He is in an enfeebled condition and is alone in the big house since his wife fled with their adopted daughter.

"You may know for certain that Mabel Walker will not testify in the Tucker case," he said. "I have no respect for Tucker. Any way, Mabel will not be present as a witness and can't be compelled to."

Mr. Gamage became confused when asked where his wife and niece were, but finally cried out:

"You can say my wife has gone to New York on business, and that Mabel is in Massachusetts looking for work."

Despite every effort on the part of High Sheriff J. B. Rafter to serve the summons, he is still in the dark as to where the girl is hidden. He was seen at his house to-day and made the following statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN:

"Mabel Walker is out of Lincoln county and has been since last Wednesday morning. I believe both she and her aunt are out of the State from information received from reliable sources.

"I still have the summons issued me by Justice of the Peace Howard A. Hall, of this place. If I had received it four hours before the time it was given me I would have served it on the girl last Wednesday. It looks very much to me as though Miss Walker was tipped off in time to make good her flight."

DISAPPEARANCE NO SURPRISE.

Both in this place and Waldoboro, ten miles from here, where Miss Walker has a number of relatives, her precipitate flight is the sole topic of the day. Mrs. Everett Farington, of Main street, Waldoboro, a first cousin of Mrs. Garage, and at whose house Mabel Walker always visited, made the following positive statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day:

"The flight of Miss Walker and Mrs. Gamage gave me no surprise, as Mrs. Gamage has repeatedly told me that she would never let Mabel go to Cambridge to testify in the Tucker case. I have not seen either Mabel or my cousin for a month, but I knew that they were going to leave the State rather than have Mabel testify. Mrs. Gamage has always been determined about this, and I believe they have both slipped away to some quiet place outside the State until the case is tried."

Former County Attorney Howard A. Hall, who issued the summons for Mabel Walker, said to-day:

"The flight of Miss Walker was, in my opinion, unnecessary, for I doubt the constitutionality of the statute which permitted me to issue the summons. In the event of her refusing to obey the summons and being fined $200, there is no provision to collect the amount. Miss Walker probably determined to prevent any mistake, however, by leaving the State for the time being."

STARTED TOWARD PORTLAND.

The summons for Miss Walker is as follows:

"You, a Mabel Walker of the town of Damariscotta, County of Lincoln, are hereby summoned to appear at the Superior Court, in and for the County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on January 2, 1905, to be holden at Cambridge, and there to give evidence of what you know relating to an indictment there to be tried of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Charles Tucker. Hereof fail not, as you will answer your default under the penalty of the law.

"HOWARD A. HALL,
"Justice of the Peace."

It was learned last night at the home of Deputy Sheriff William Walters, in North Waldoboro, that he had gone to Portland on an important matter. He had not returned to-day. High Sheriff Rafter states that so far as he knows, Walters has no summons for Mabel Walker. It is known Miss Walker and her aunt left this place, bound in the direction of Portland.

MRS. 'JACK' SAW DOUBLE RESCUE

Preferring to hasten home in their wet clothes and risk an attack of pneumonia, a boy who had just been rescued from drowning and one of his rescuers, who had also received a wetting, declined an invitaton from Mrs. "Jack" Gardner to enter her palace and dry their clothing.

The accident occured in front of Mrs. Gardner's residence. W. C. Doyle, of the Hotel Lexington and his wife were passing along when they heard cries from a pond opposite. Mr. Doyle ran to the spot, accompanied by a stranger. A boy was clinging to the edge of the broken ice. While Mr. Doyle held his hand the stranger endeavored to pull the boy out. The ice broke and he also went into the water. Mr. Doyle then rescued both.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

FALSEHOOD IN LOVE UPHELD

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—"If a man represents himself as other than he really is, and thus wins the hand of the woman he swears he loves, and later it is discovered that he told many untruths while wooing, his wife cannot obtain an annulment of the marriage."

This is the ruling of Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in dismissing the plea for the annulment of marriage between Mrs. Beatrice E. Wood and Seymour V. Wood.

TREASURER LEFT ACTORS STRANDED

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 2.—H. L. Gould, treasurer of the theatrical company which presented "East Lynne" at the Park Theatre last week, has left town, leaving the members of the company stranded. One week's salary is due them.

It is asserted that Gould went to Boston, accompanied by his wife and child.

DANGEROUS TWO-CENT ECONOMY
In taking cheap gingers for sudden ills when Sanford's costs but little more.

TERSE FACTS OF TUCKER TRIAL.

Court opens at 10 o'clock.
Few accommodations for public.
Selection of jury may take several days.
190 selected talesmen called.
150 witnesses will be examined.
Trial may last a month.
Judges Sherman and Sheldon will preside.
For the prosecution: Attorney-General Herbert Parker and District-Attorney George H. Sanderson.
For the defence: James H. Vahey, Charles H. Innes, Thomas F. Vahey and Philip Mansfield.

BISHOP TALBOT SAYS HE WILL BE VINDICATED

First Public Statement on His Charges Given to Boston American.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 2.—"I expect to see this whole affair cleared up by the issuing of a statement in the name of the diocese through my attorney at Sunbury not later than Wednesday. The controversy is unfortunate. I have not the slightest doubt but that I shall be vindicated.

"BISHOP TALBOT."

"I am so glad that the Bishop has decided to make a public statement. I wanted him to do so at the beginning of the controversy. I have every faith that he will be vindicated.

"MRS. TALBOT."

These statements, signed by Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania and his wife, were given to a reporter for the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day, and show the determination of the Bishop to reply at last publicly to the charges made by the friends of Rev. I. N. W. Irvine in the presentment filed with Presiding Bishop Tuttle.

To-day's statement by Bishop Talbot is the first word he has said to the public since the Talbot-Irvine-Elliott controversy started.

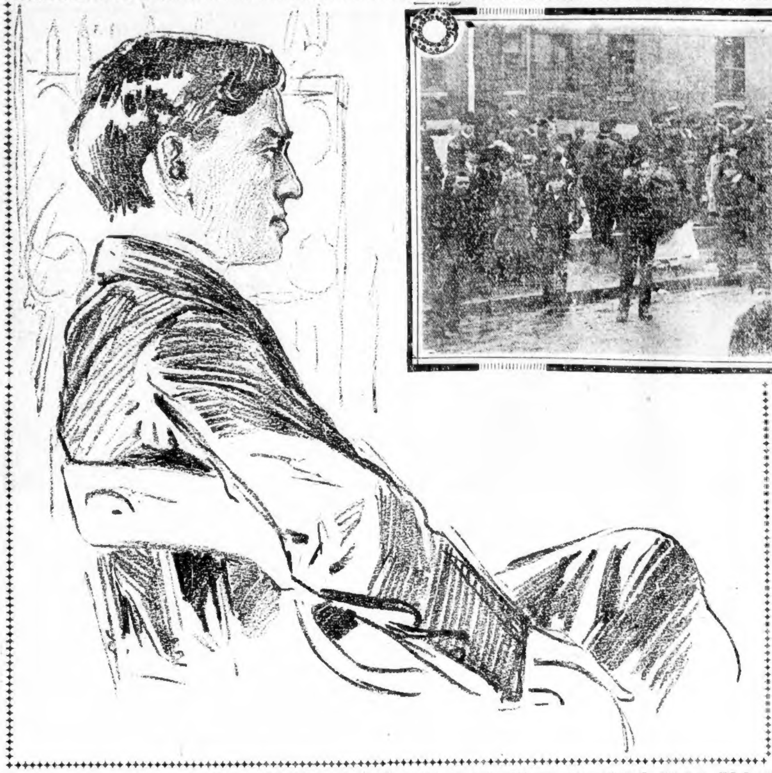
Bishop Talbot was greatly gratified over the cordiality of his reception at East Mauch Chunk, where he conducted services at St. John's Episcopal Church. The only reference made by the bishop to his present trouble was during his prayer and his voice trembled with emotion as he spoke of the uncertainty which the coming year held out to him.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

TUCKER LOST FIRST POINT IN LIFE-FIGHT AND JURY IS BEING CHOSEN



CHARLES L. TUCKER AS HE APPEARED IN THE PRISONER'S CHAIR IN COURT ROOM TO-DAY

CROWD WATCHING CHARLES L. TUCKER ON WAY TO COURT HOUSE.

RAPID WORK OF SECURING MEN FOR TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

Continued From First Page.

affliction in his knee. Patrick Quigley, of Woburn had formed an opinion and was excused.

SECOND JUROR SWORN IN.

James A. Willard, a laborer, of Townsend, was accepted as juror No. 2, after answering the four questions favorably. He is about forty-five years old, has a brown mustache and a bald head. He wore a blue and gray mixed suit. He was the ninth talesman examined.

William H. Kingsley, a stone mason of Acton, was accepted as the third juror. He was the eleventh talesman called.

The three jurors had been chosen within ten minutes, an almost unprecedented record. Kingsley is about forty years old, and has reddish brown hair and a mustache of the same color. He is of heavy build. His answers to the questions were prompt and emphatic.

Warrant Hallett, a carpenter, of Somerville, was challenged by the defence, the first of the twenty-two peremptory challenges exercised. Jacob Schick, another Somerville man, said he did not think he could do justice as a puror and was excused.

ARGUMENTS ON MOTIONS WHICH WERE DENIED

The argument over the motion to withdraw Tucker's plea and quash the indictment was had immediately after court opened. ttorney General Parker recounted the fact of Tucker's indictment and moved to proceed to the selection of the jury. Mr. Innes then read the motions previously printed in the BOSTON MERICAN.

In these motions the defence set forth that State Detective Whitney had been present in the Grand Jury room during the hearing of the eviden econ which the indictment was based; the inference being that his presence there was prjudicial to the interests of the prisonr.

Mr. Inness asked that Tucker be allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty and refuse to plead.

Attorney General Parker said that it was now too late to make that motion.

"We made the motion," said Senator Innes, "as soon as we knew the facts in the case."

The attorney-general argued that the motion to quash the indictment should not prevail, as the grand jury did not presume to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but merely inquired into the facts and made a presentment."

"We claim," said the attorney general, "that the rights of the defendant have not been affected by any allegation made in the motion of the defendant's lawyers. Only could such a motion be considered if specific charges were made that by the presence of Detective Whitney in the Grand Jury room undue influence was brought to bear in causing an indictment. No such specific charge is made."

PRISONER'S FAMILY.

While the argument was going on Albert Tucker, Mrs. Tucker and Walter Tucker, father, mother and brother of the prisoner, entered the court room. They were given seats in the second row of the jury box at the left of Judge Sherman. Mr. Tucker had the end seat, with his wife at his side. Next to her sat Walter.

In his argument Senator Innes asked:

"If Whitnew was allowed in there, why could they not allow man after man in there? Who can say that some of the members of the Grand Jury were not influenced when they saw the whole power of the State endeavoring to procure an indictment? They did not know that the State did not have perhaps other evidence than was presented to them.

"We do not know how the Grand Jury stood, but w read in a paper——"

"You may speak," interrupted Judge Sherman, "of what you expect to prove."

Mr. Innes hesitated. The nhe changed his statement.

"It may be," he said "that one, two, three or four men served to cause the indictment and they may have been influenced by the presence of the detective in the room."

Senator Innes was interrupted by Judge Sherman.

"Did Detective Whitney do anything or say anything except what was natural?" he asked.

SHOWED CLOTHING.

"He had charge of the exhibits and showed the clothing."

"But under the direction of the attorney-general," suggested Judge Sherman. "But I suggest that if you expect to prove that anybody was influenced you had better enter the evidence."

Attorney-General Parker then made a statement in regard to Whitney's presence in the grand jury room.

"He was there," said the attorney general," under my direction. But he uttered no word except when he was on the stand, made no statement and offered no suggestions in connection with the case. He simply has charge of the exhibits and offered them under my personal direction."

LOST THE POINT.

"I understand," said Judge Sherman, "that there is no contention that he was there while the jury was deliberating."

"That is so," assented Mr. Innes.

Senator Innes then read a long list of decisions of similar questions upholding his contention.

When Senator Innes had finished reading the authorities in support of his mtoion, he said:

"They all show that the burden is not upon us to prove that the defendant's rights have been hurt by this proceeding. The harm was done when opportunity was given where the defendant's right might have been prejudiced."

DECISION AGAINST DEFENCE.

Judge Sherman rendered the following decision, speaking for himself and Judge Sheldon:

"On the question of allowing this plea to be withdrawn, the motion is denied. We do not believe that the defendant's interests were prejudiced in the Grand Jury room. The practice now is very different from what it was formerly in relation to who could be present before the Grand Jury. The practice has grown up to allow an officer and certain othe persons concerned with the discharge of the Grand Jury duties to be present.

"In some of the counties of this Commonwealth some of the witnesses are allowed in, notably in Suffolk, where the volume of business has grown so large. In this case we agree upon the facts, but we are inclined to believe that what happened before the Grand Jury did not injure the defendant's rights.

"The motions are refused and attorneys' rights to exceptions so far as they may exist are preserved."

TUCKER TRIAL ESTIMATED TO COST $50,000

According to officials of Middlesex County the cost of the Tucker trial will be the heaviest that the county has ever sustained. It is thought that $50,000 will be a very conservative estimate.

The trial of Professor Eastman continued two weeks and four days and cost the county over $25,000. The present trial will continue for four or five weeks and the experts engaged in the Tucker trial outnumber those of the Eastman case.

The Middlesex county officials are taking every precaution to keep the jurymen in good condition. Dr. Edward R. Utley, physician at the East Cambridge jail, has been appointed to be on duty every day of the trial and administer to the twelve men if they are ailing. Dr. Charles T. Seeley of Harvard square has been appointed as an assistant to Dr. Utley.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

TUCKER AS SEEN BY ELEANOR AMES

By Eleanor Ames.

Few in the courtroom noticed the arrival of Charles Louis Tucker when he entered this morning and took his seat in the closely locked and guarded steel cage.

Outside in the street a crowd of the "morbid" had gathered to wait patiently the time when Tucker must pass from the jail to the courtroom. A faint cheer, whether of approval or derision it was impossible to say, reached the courtroom and gave a hint of his approach.

He came in preceded by one officer and followed by another, walking with a firm step and upright head. He was plainly dressed in a dark, well-fitting business suit, his linen was spotless, his shoe well polished, his hair carefully parted and brushed to glossiness.

It seemed almost incredible that such a slender, mild looking lad, should be charged with so brutal a murder. And besides Tucker is below the average, his hands are slender and small and taper like those of a girl. He has a small head and small features. His forehead is low and rather flat, and his eyes small and set rather closely together. The underlip projects beneath the upper, and the entire face is lacking in any element of brutality, or indeed of much strength.

A GOOD LOOKING BOY.

By the majority of people I think Charles Tucker would be called "a good looking boy." The prison life has bleached his cheeks, and there is a look of sadness and suffering, which shows that the months of incarceration, coupled with the knowledge that he is charged with so grave a charge as murder, has had their effect upon him.

He sits motionless, listening most intently to every word that is being said. Ocassionally leaning forward that he hear more perfectly. There are frequent glances between himself and his family. Appreciation in his look, confidence and encouragement in theirs.

Mrs. Tucker came into court about a quarter before 10, walking between her husband and her son Walter. She was simply dressed in a black suit, and with a white shirtwaist, and a black hat, with a fine net veil over her face.

FATHER AND MOTHER IN COURT.

She looked calm and composed, but her face was colorless, and there was a drawn look about her face and mouth, which showed that she has passed through much suffering, and that she fully realizes what is before her.

The husband's face was ashen, and his labored breathing showed the severe strain which the trial will prove in his present physical condition. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker went at once to their seats in the jury box at the right of the room. Here the counsel for the defendant greeted thm cordially and chated earnestly with them for a fw moments.

As soon as Mrs. Tucker saw that her son was in the court room, she looked over to him and nodded brightly and he smiled back an affectionate little smile as if bidding them to be brave.

THE MOTHER'S DEEP SIGH.

During the long argument to have the indictment quashed Mr. and Mrs. Tucker sat motionless, with their eyes fastened on the speakers. When it was all over and the judge had denied the motion, Mrs. Tucker sank back in her seat with a deep sign. In the intermission which followed, first Mrs. Tucker, then Walter went to the defendant's cage and talked eagerly.

Tucker himself rose and stood in front of the cage holding his mother's hand most of the time he talked with her. When she went back to her seat, there were tears in her eyes. "But it was a relief to speak to him him," she told me.

150 HELD UP ON CANOPIC

With three-quarters of its 443 steerage passengers bringing musical instruments of some kind, the White Star liner Canopic arrived on time to-day from Genoa and Naples. It's twenty-six saloon and sixty-one second cabin passengers swelled the total to 530. One hundred and fifty of the steerage, mainly Italians and Greeks, are held at the detention quarters.

98 YEARS OLD; DIED SUDDENLY

Special to the Boston American.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Emeline Blanchard Blackinton, the oldest resident, of this place, is dead, in her ninety-eighth year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Warren, on Division street. Death was due to old age, as Mrs. Blackinton had been strong and well until the past few days.

SUE M'NAMEE FOR $50,000

Lester B. Harlow filed his suit for $50,000 damages against former Mayor John H. H. McNamee of Cambridge today. The declaration alleges that Mayor McNamee made defamatory statements against Councilman Harlow in connection with the present municipal campaign.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

Stop that Cough by using Piso's Cure for Consumption. All druggists. 25c.

HOW DOUGLAS WILL ASSUME GOVERNORSHIP

On Thursday He Will Be Inaugurated Eleventh Democratic State Ruler.

MESSAGE ON NEW LINES

William L. Douglas, former Mayor of Brockton, former State Senator, and world-famous captain of the shoe industry, will have the title of Governor of Massachusets conferred upon him next Thursday. He will be the forty-third Governor of the Commonwealth and the eleventh elected as a Democrat.

Governor-elect Douglas has departed somewhat from the beaten path of inaugural messages, and has taken new ways to illustrate the features which he wishes to call prominently to the attention of the people and the Legislature. The message will not simply be a review of the departmental workings of the State; it will also consider new topics and needed reforms, and the writer of the message will invest his descriptions of them with all the force of his own personality.

On inauguration day, Thursday, January 5, the BOSTON AMERICAN will publish the message in full. That Massachusetts's leading Democrats declare that the election of Mr. Douglas as Governor was due in large measure to the strong support given him by the BOSTON AMERICAN is a matter of great pride for a newspaper not yet a year old.

The invitations to attend the inauguration day exercises have all been sent out. The number issued will satisfy about one-fifth of the demand. By the force of time-honored custom the number at the disposal of the Governor-elect is limited, as custom stipulates that the heads of departments, judges of the higher courts, former Governors, former councillors and other leading men shall be formally asked to attend.

Mrs. Douglas to Look on.

The seating capacity of the chamber will be used to the limit and a few people allowed to stand in the rear, but there will be no blocking of the exits nor crowding. The east gallery will be reserved for women with escorts, which is another innovation. Mrs. Douglas will have the side gallery, and in her party will be thirty-eight, among the number being her daughters and sons-in-law. In all 800 invitations have been sent out this time, compared with about 1,500 last year.

On Wednesday the Senate and House will make the formal arrangements for the red-tape proceedings of inauguration day. The President of the upper branch and the Speaker of the lower branch will be elected and clerks of the two branches will be chosen and the sergeant-at-arms selected. At 12 o'clock the officers of the Senate will be qualified, and, as soon after as possible, Governor Bates will administer the oath to the members of the House. The next business will be to declare the votes cast last December for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officials, and the decks will then be cleared for the new administration.

For the joint session in the chamber of the House on Thursday, seats in the front section will be reserved for the Senators. At 12 o'clock "the Honorable Senate" will be announced, and the next announcement will be on the arrival of "the honorable the chief justices and the associate justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts."

A joint committee will then journey to the Executive Chamber to notify the Governor-elect and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect to attend forthwith, and, at about 12:15, "His Excellency, William L. Douglas, Governor-elect; Curtis Guild, Jr., the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, and the honorable council," will be announced. Three oaths will then be administered to the new Governor by the President of the Senate. The same oaths will then be administered to the Lieutenant-Governor.

INAUGURATIONS HELD IN MANY CITIES TO-DAY

Mayor Buttrick, of Melrose, in His Address Declares for City Gas Plant.

HE ADVISES IT STRONGLY

To-day is inauguration day for the mayors and councils of many Massachusetts cities, with the mayoral recommendations forming the principal subject of interest. In Melrose particularly this message was received with especial attention on account of urgent recommendation for municipal lighting.

Mayor Sidney M. Buttrick, of Melrose, is "confident" that a municipal lighting plant would give better and cheaper service. His inaugural reads in part:

"Lighting of a city to-day has become a public necessity and has assumed a position in the community with the other public utilities of water and sewage. We are suffering to-day not only from poor service, but from the expenditure which the conditions under which these commodities are produced does not warrant. I have been in communication with all the gas and electric companies which supply light to the city. I have patiently listened to the complaints of the citizens. I have carried my burdens to the commissioners at the State House and it seems to be of no avail.

Favors Municipal Gas.

"Therefore I think we should begin to consider the possibility of establishing a municipal lighting plant. I am confident that if the city should own and operate such a plant, it could produce better light than we are receiving to-day and deliver it at a less cost. I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider this question."

Referring to the Melrose dynamite horror, he says:

"Some measures should be adopted to better safeguard lives and property from accidents of this nature than is now in force. I believe that a general law will be enacted by the Legislature during the coming year, placing proper restriction upon the handling and transportation of dangerous explosives, and I shall recommend that our representatives to the General Court be instructed to use efforts for obtaining the necessary legislation upon this matter."

Ideas in Other Cities.

Mayor Eastham of Lynn recommends reorganization of Lynn Fire Department, abolition of the present Board of Engineers and creation of a new board of three members, consisting of a chief engineer, deputy chief and assistant.

Mayor Chandler of Somerville wishes two assistant engineers for the fire department. He also recommends enlargement of the school buildings to relieve overcrowding and opposes sewer construction by the Metropolitan Park Commissioners on account of heavy expense to Somerville.

Mayor Augustin J. Daly, of Cambridge, reiterates his demand for construction of the famous water service pipe line, which caused such agitation in his city last year. He also wants a subway under the Fitchburg Railroad tracks, a new police station and three additional sergeants on the day force.

Municipal finances occupied much of the message of Mayor Cornelius F. Lynch of Lawrence. He announced that departments were overdrawn to the extent of $100,000.

Mayor R. L. Wood, of Haverhill, stated that the police department would have to discontinue talking politics.

☞ $100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE
BRUT
(Vintage 1895 & 1898)
BRUT (Special Cuvée) GRAND VIN SEC
CARTE BLANCHE
E. LA MONTAGNE & SONS, Agents
45 Beaver Street, N. Y.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE; TIE UP BIG BUILDINGS

Two hundred members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union are on strike to-day for an increase of 40 cents a day, and a large amount of work in the city is tied up.

So far, none of the firms affected have signed the agreement for the increased wage, but the secretary of the union is confident that all will come to terms. Among the firms affected are the George A. Fuller Company, which has the contract for the new department store building at Washington and Essex street, Mead & Mason, Roblin Contracting Company, Norcross Brothers, Bishop & Company and the American Bridge Company. Seventy of the 200 men out were employed by the Fuller Company.

DOLLAR HUMOR CURE
For Every Humor From Pimples to Scrofula.
Cuticura SOAP
Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills appeal with irresistible force to all who have suffered long and hopelessly with humors of the skin, scalp, and blood. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them, has been more than fulfilled. More great cures are daily made by them than by all other Skin Remedies combined, a single set, costing but one dollar, being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when all else fails.
Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
☞ Send for "All About the Dollar Humor Cure."

Intercept that cold!
Stop it........Now.
Preventics [illegible] Colds and Grippe, at the sneeze stage. [illegible] a day or two if cold is seated. Pleasant, harmless candy tablets. Do not sicken like laxatives or quinine. 48 in box 25 cts. at druggists or Dr. Shoop, Box 10, Racine, Wis.
—Take a Preventic

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.
Entered as second class matter, M 21, 1904, at the post office at Boston,
Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Ce
Terms: Postage included for the Unite (outside of Boston), Canada and Mexico.
Daily only:
One year
Six months
One month
Sunday only:
One year
Six months
Daily and Sunday:
One year
Six months
One month

THOUSANDS STARVE, SAYS MAUD GONNE

Ireland's Fearful Condition from Famine Might Have Been Averted.

GOVERNMENT AID NEEDED

By Maud Gonne.

Distress, in many places amounting to famine, exists at present throughout the West of Ireland. By the end of January hundreds of people will be dying of starvation if speedy and strenuous measures are not taken for their relief. Already thousands are existing on one meal a day, consisting of a plate of Indian meal stirabout or tea, often without milk, and dry bread.

Yet the English Government does nothing. Boards of guardians, district and urban councils, clergymen, representative men from the different counties have all appealed in vain to the foreign government that ruins our country.

One clergyman at an important meeting of clergy held in the Clifden district to consider the best means of coping with the distress, said, in bitter irony: "Let them die, and then subscribe to send the dead bodies to the Chief Secretary. It is only then that Dublin Castle will open its eyes to the real condition of the people."

Could Have Been Prevented.

It is terrible to think that, if the government had wished, this present famine and all the horrible misery it brings with it might have been avoided and at but small cost. Signs of potato disease were visible in many places last year, and had provision been made for enabling the people to get fresh, wholesome seed the present famine would have been avoided.

The English Government does not wish to prevent famine in Ireland; it forms part of its system of government. It will do nothing to save the people, unless forced to do so by the pressure of public opinion abroad or by the desperate resolve of the people themselves to seize food by force; and men, weak from want of food, are not often capable of such desperate and courageous actions.

Ireland is naturally a rich country, and it is only systematic robbery and bad government which have reduced the population to the dire condition of poverty which obliges the majority to depend almost entirely on the potato for food.

What makes the present situation more alarming and the prospects of the people darker than in previous famine years, is that for two years in Ireland the harvests have been below the average, and the great depression in trade, the outcome of the Boer war, and the high taxation which prevails all over England are felt keenly in Ireland.

Thousands Without Work.

Thousands of unemployed throng our towns; the workhouses are crowded and the charitable institutions overwhelmed. The credit which the shopkeepers always give to the country people, and which often tides them over trying periods, is already exhausted.

They ask for work, which in any self-governed country, would be given them, for there is a crying need of public works throughout the West of Ireland, works which would not only help the people over the present distress, but save them from future famines by developing the resources of the country. This fishing industry is going to ruin for want of proper piers and deficiency of harbors and railways for the quick carriage of fish. They want money advanced to them on easy terms to buy fresh seed for next year's sowing.

These wants it is the duty of the English Government to supply out of the millions it robs Ireland of annually. But only by the utmost pressure will the English Government be made to do its duty.

England is trying to win the good will of America just now. She is craving for an alliance with the great republic of the West. She is trying to weaken the indignation which burns in the heart of every American of Irish descent; yes, of every American who believes in liberty and justice, when he thinks of Ireland, trodden down under a cruel and senseless despotism.

England will not be insensible, I think, to the opinion of the American press and the American people. It is with this hope that I write now to tell through your great newspaper how things are in our country.

100,000 SAW NEW TUNNEL

The Sunday rush of the curious to ride through the East Boston tunnel caused crowds which created an overflow for the ferryboats. When the day was done it was estimated by the railroad men that 100,000 passengers had gone through the tube. More would have been carried, but the collection of the one-cent toll caused delays and congestion.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock Scollay square was blocked with people waiting for a chance to enter the tunnel, and extra help had to be used to collect the toll. At Maverick square, on the East Boston end, there was a crowd all day and far into the evening. The majority of the passengers favored the Chelsea cars, and they were run on a one-minute headway to Central square, Chelsea.

ROCHE WILL RECOVER IN TIME TO SAIL

It is now believed that James Jeffrey Roche, editor of the Boston Pilot, will have sufficiently recovered from his illness to sail on January 28 for Genoa, Italy, to take charge of the United States consulate there, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt. Dr. Farrar Cobb, who is attending Mr. Roche, says that his illness is due to overwork, but that he will be fully restored soon.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a regular contributor to the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

COLLINS SAYS STATE IS PAUPERIZING BOSTON

ANNUAL ADDRESS WARNS AGAINST ANY INCREASE IN DEBT.

Mayor Patrick A. Collins accused the State of Massachusetts of foisting debt upon the city of Boston when he delivered his second annual address, after taking the oath of office in City Hall today.

He warned the City Council, in joint assemblage, that Boston cannot afford to go deeper into debt this year, and that its resources do not grow as fast as its financial demands.

He stated that the net increase in its gross debt during the year 1904 was $6,875,800, and a little further on in his message said that during that period the State had exacted $3,413,106.69 from it.

"This enormous and progressive increase," said Mayor Collins, "is mostly due to the insidious metropolitan systems, whereby Boston pays most of the expense and the other towns and cities get most of the benefit."

The Mayor's message is one of the briefest and most succinct addresses of its kind ever delivered in Boston. It is a startling review and resume of the financial status of Boston as a municipality.

The message says:

Debt Is $92,821,906.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

The gross debt December 31, 1903, was $85,946,106, and on December 31, 1904, it was $92,821,906. The debt retired during the last year was $1,517,000, making a net increase in the gross debt of $6,875,800.

During the year bonds have been issued for the following purposes:

Land and buildings for schools		$1,500,000
Sewerage works	$1,000,000	
Separate systems of drainage	600,000	1,600,000
Highways:		
Making of	$770,000	
Dorchester street	375,000	
Hyde Park avenue	225,000	
Brandon street and Belgrade avenue	100,000	
Atlantic avenue extension	100,000	1,570,000
Rapid Transit		1,133,000
Charles River basin		800,000
Street improvements		535,800
Bridges		300,000
Extension of water mains, etc.		300,000
Parks and playgrounds		275,000
Stony Brook damages		180,000
Institutions, new boat		75,000
Insane Hospital		49,000
		$8,302,800

State Piles Taxes On.

All these bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent., and were issued at a time when they sold at a slight premium. To carry this debt—providing for the payment of interest and for the sinking fund—takes nearly one-quarter of the money raised by taxation; and the power to borrow during the current year should be used sparingly, and only for the most urgent general public needs.

The Act (Chapter 473) of the year 1901, and the amendment thereto, providing for new school sites, new school houses, and the sanitation and ventilation of old structures, has expired by limitation. The commission has planned and done (and is still doing) excellent work, and the city will shortly have—from every point of view—the best school houses in the world; but the amount hitherto appropriated has proved insufficient to complete the housing of the school children, and it will be necessary to borrow about one million dollars more this year, and perhaps five hundred thousand dollars in each of the two succeeding years, to make up for past neglect and provide for the gradual increase in school population.

Transmitted in a seperate message will be a comprehensive report of the Schoolhouse Commission on the subject.

The state continues to pile the taxation ban on Boston with startling rapidity and with clear want of care or thought of our ability to pay, without neglecting our own municipal undertakings.

System Is Insidious.

For example: The gross amount exacted from Boston by the State as late as 1899 was $988,769.14, while this year it is $3,413,106.69. The detail, year by year, will be found in Appendix III.

The net payments of Boston to the State in annual settlement has leaped from $315,209.15 in 1899 to $2,653,593.54 in 1904.

This enormous and progressive increase is mostly due to the insidious metropolitan systems, wherein Boston pays most of the expense and the other towns and cities get most of the benefit. If there were no metropolitan systems we could manage to exist as we did since 1630, and we would have more than two million dollars of our own money to spend, instead of having it spent by others, over whom we have no control or even the right to audit their bills.

The appropriation bill for the city cannot be sensibly increased this year, for the reason that our resources do not grow with demands for new things or the attempted expansion of those already established. The city is doing as much as it can afford to do at present, and it has imposed upon it burdens by the State not of its own asking or choice.

No Deeper Into Debt.

The borrowing power of the city for the year 1905 will be $3,011,018.74. It is unsafe in the known financial conditions to recommend or allow the entire use of this power, for the city cannot afford to go deeper into debt, unless for objects of extreme public necessity and of the highest public utility.

My suggestion to you, gentlemen of the City Council, is to remember that we are chosen to serve the whole people, and that, as we serve them, so shall we be judged. Every man here to-day who has taken the oath of office must serve the public faithfully. If he do not, he will be foresworn, and in the long run he will not serve himself. Our contract is with the city of Boston, not with a subdivision of it and not with a political party.

Moreover, it is timely to enjoin upon our Senators and Representatives at the State House the necessity of protecting the city from predatory legislation, and to invoke the wisdom and the justice of the law makers and State departments to a slower pace in the spending of public money. Members of other constituencies are alert to protect their own local interests, and, as Boston has so much more at stake than others, our Representatives should be equally watchful.

Finances in Detail.

The appendices to the message give in detail city finances.

The gross city and county debt is $92,821,906, and the net debt $61,100,469.69.

The increase for last year in gross debt is $6,875,800.

The increase in net debt is $5,472,849.12.

In 1894, the net amount paid the State in settlements was but $622,275.73. The enormous increase in the exactions upon Boston by the Commonwealth complained of by the Mayor is shown by the fact that in the year 1904 the city paid the State in net amount $2,653,593.54.

Loans issued by the city in 1904 inside the debt limit amounted to $3,169,800. Outside the debt limit, the loan total for the same period is $5,223,000.

The total of the debt assumed in 1904 is $8,392,800.

City Council Sworn In.

The 1905 City Council, which comprises the Common Council and the Board of Alderman, was inaugurated at City Hall today.

Many desks in the Council and Aldermanic chambers were decorated by flowers sent by admirers of the men who were to occupy them. Members of both branches assembled early. The Mayor's office was thronged by friends of the chief magistrate, while in the legislative halls every inch of room open for their occupancy was taken up by citizens who were present to witness the first business transacted by the City Government this year.

Both the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen first assembled in their respective chambers. All the Aldermen were present except Alderman James M. Curley, who is serving a sentence in Charles Street Jail.

Alderman Patrick Bowen, who has served the longest in the Board, called the Aldermen to order. When notified by a committee that the Common Council was in session and awaiting their attendance, the Aldermen, led by City Messenger Leary, marched to the Council Chamber, where Councilman Daniel J. Donnelly, senior member, was in the chair. He surrendered the gavel to Alderman Bowen, and all the Councilmen and Aldermen arose when Mayor Collins was announced.

The Mayor took his place by the temporary presiding officer, who also was flanked by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham was inaugeration chaplain and after he had asked the divine blessing the oath of office was administered to Aldermen and Common Councilmen by the Mayor. Then Mayor Collins read his annual message, which is the briefest ever delivered to a City Council.

When the Mayor had finished reading his message, the Board of Aldermen retired to its chamber and, like the Common Council, began the work of organizing for the year 1905.

The Common Council re-elected President Arthur W. Dolan of Ward 5, who has been the presiding officer of the body for three years. There was no opposition to him, nor to the re-election of Joseph O'Kane, for many years clerk of the body.

The Board of Aldermen elected as Chairman for this year Alderman Daniel A. Whelton of Ward 8. Nine votes were cast for him by as many Democrats. The three Republican aldermen voted for Alderman Edward J. Bromberg. Frank X. Chisholm was elected clerk of the board.

Then the Aldermen and Councilmen met in joint convention and re-elected as City Council officers City Clerk Edward J. Donovan, City Messenger Edward J. Leary and Clerk of Committees John F. Dever.

A morning newspaper issued the night before—all the news of the day complete in the 8 p. m. edition of the BOSTON AMERICAN. Buy a copy on your way home to-night.

FOR SALE.

LODGING HOUSE—10 Joy st., 14 rooms, baths; sold cheap if taken at once.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A1 CYLINDER feeder wants a steady position, union man. JOHN H. NEILL, 22 Warrenton st., city.

A MILLWRIGHT mechanical inventor wants something to do, anything, boiler tending or repairing, wood or iron. HINDS, 18 Fountain st.

A SMART, strong willing boy of 14 years wants work, strictly honest. Call at 86 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass., lower bell.

A NEAT YOUNG MAN wants work of any kind. Address R. E. INTRONE, 239 Boston st., Dor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law [illegible] domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont [illegible] 314.

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]OSS, business medium, palmist, card [illegible] object of visit. 180 Columbus av.

TYPEWRITERS.

[illegible]—Good machines; write or call. [illegible]CHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

pieno

was h

throng

Cambrid

Court Hou

Tucker is

had been up

was awakened

later a breakfast

and coffee, was at

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND ICE BUSINESS FOR SALE in a New England city of more than 50,000 inhabitants; incorporated company; capital stock, $25,000. Address P. O. Box 2,181, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cash grocery and provision store doing good business; in good location; must be sold at once, sickness the reason. J. L., 545 Fifth st., South Boston.

FOR SALE—A lodging house in Lynn; reason for selling, other business. 32 City Hall sq.

$1,000 BUYS first-class provision and grocery business, stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, pungs; business $25,000 yearly; suburbs; reason for selling, other business. L 9, Boston American.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates, 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Sq. House.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body; all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on fore paw; answers to name Babbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES—Second-hand, $5 to $10; new, $17.50 to $65; machines rented; repairs and supplies. ROXBURY SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 28 Warren st., opp. Dudley st. L station; telephone Roxbury 934-3.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., individual instruction, day and evening, none too old to learn, call or send for circular. BOSTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 372 Boylston st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$139 Wood Piano $139

Beautiful case, handsome design. All agree that the tone of a piano is the most important thing to consider. Better see and hear this piano before you decide on your purchase. This piano is not a worn-out instrument, but as good as the day it left the factory. If you cannot call write for our special price list. Besides this bargain piano we have many used pianos of well-known makers.

STIEFF
207 TREMONT STREET
Opp. Hotel Touraine

WOOD PIANO CO.

HEADQUARTERS for high-grade pianos, all makes to select from; terms to suit every purchaser; Chickering; Steinway, $145; Knabe, $140; Henry F. Miller, $140; Ivers & Pond, $185; Hallet & Davis, $125, $140; all these pianos have been put in good order and are genuine bargains; correspondence solicited and full information by mail.

WOOD PIANO CO.,
180 TREMONT ST.

STEINWAY PIANO

WILL sacrifice to quick buyer; reason for selling, I have no use for the instrument. T 138, Boston American.

BRIGGS UPRIGHT

WILL sell for $50; write and make appointment. T 86, Boston American.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT

MUST be sold at once; tone, action and general appearance first class. O 172, Boston American.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

F. A. PELTON PIANO CO., 161 Tremont st.

Our stock of pianos for rent is one of the largest and best in Boston. Prices the lowest. All rent allowed toward purchase. Exclusive representatives for Mehlin, Kurtzman, Kroeger, Bacon Pianos; also special bargains in uprights of all the well-known makes, at prices from $50 to $300; terms to suit. F. A. PELTON PIANO CO., 161 Tremont st.

$70 BUYS my exquisite toned Henry F. Miller upright; this piano is in perfect order, having had excellent care in refined family; handsome solid mahogany bench; silk scarf, with some music, included; can be seen evenings, or afternoons after 2 o'clock by addressing D 63, Boston American.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $5 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 604 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

$40 BUYS my nice little Chickering piano; must sell at once. H 98, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AT BOWEN'S, 43 Portland st.—Farmers, teamsters, stablemen, married couples, laborers, woodsmen. Tel. 541-4 Hay.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants position as butler or waiter; can take job in hotel or restaurant; best of references. Address G. M. RICHARDS, 9 Channing st., Cambridge.

A YOUNG MAN with experience on an oyster bar or lunch counter. FRANK HARRINGTON, 268 Atlantic ave.

BARBER, American, improver, work in city or country. BARBER, 78 E. Main st., E. Gloucester, Mass.

BARBER wants situation; had experience. W. WARD, 20 Crescent st., Waltham.

BUTLER—Situation by first-class butler, who can furnish best of city references; no objection to a distance in the country. Apply to Mrs. HUNT, 54 West Cedar st.

CHOREMAN wants one more place; best of references. 200 Commonwealth av.

COACHMAN or general man wants situation in private family; understands care of horses and carriages; careful driver, willing, obliging; good references. Address R. K. T. G., 263 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

FARM WORK—Strictly temperate single man; understands general farm work, milking, etc., willing and obliging. J. W. L., 40 Irving st., Malden.

GERMAN BAKER 15 years' experience, would like work on bread, rolls and doughnuts, $10 week. D. KELLER, 21 Willow Park, Roxbury.

MAN would like work, inside or outside. WILLIAM SCOTT, 44 Rockingham st.

POSITION of any kind to young married man with experience around boilers and machinery; strictly temperate; no commission. P. L. STEVENS, 20 Spring st., Reading, Mass.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for farm hands, woodsmen, drivers, doggers, laborers, sawmill and factory hands; also opportunities to learn useful trades. Telephone, telegraph or write to FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Mr. MAX MITCHELL, Supt., 43 Hawkins st., Boston. Telephone 1226 Hay.

YOUNG DRAFTSMAN wants position. Apply 36 Union st., Plymouth, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A DISCREET, middle-aged woman wishes a permanent position as general seamstress and children's dressmaker, best Back Bay ref. Address until Thursday, Mrs. STONE, Brockton, Mass.; terms moderate.

A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, situation as working housekeeper in family of 1 or 2 middle-aged or elderly people, small pay. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 224 Main st., Woburn, Mass.

A POSITION as working housekeeper in a widower's family, no objection to children. Apply or write 25 Eleanor st., Chelsea.

A YOUNG LADY would like a position in a bake shop. Address 82 Washington st., Charlestown.

ANY kind work, day or hour, reference. MRS. RIDDLE, 6 Davis ct., Brookline.

CAPABLE Irish girl, excellent cook, laundress, for city or country; good references. 23A Blue Hill av.

CARE of children and do sewing; young French girl, recently arrived, desires position. 9 May st., New Dorchester.

COMPANION and secretary. Position wanted by young woman; good seamstress; cuts and fits; manicure; travel no object. Address 13 Follen st., suite 4, Back Bay.

COOK and second girl want situations, two and a half years reference; prefer the country. Write or call afternoon. 88 Phillips st., Roxbury.

COOK—Position wanted by a girl; good reference; good wages wanted; will go out of town. Call for three days at 100 Hallock st., Roxbury; no letters.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Experienced girl, good cook and waitress; private family; city or Brookline, near Beacon st. or Coolidge Corner; suite preferred, best city reference. Address 23 Circuit st., Roxbury.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or second work in a small family; lady wishes to place her maid. Please call on Monday at 452 Marlboro st., between 10 and 1, or 2 and 3.

GERMAN GIRL, knowing no English, seeks position as maid or second girl. X 1, American.

HOUSEWORKER or cook, willing assist ironing, no washing, no chamber work; white, Protestant; good home, good wages; clergyman's family. Tudor st., Chelsea, next new high school, car Scollay sq., Boston, or City sq., Charlestown, to Crescent av.

HOUSEWORKER or cook, willing assist ironing, no washing, no chamber work, white, Protestant; good home, good wages, clergyman's family. MRS. MACK, 40 Worcester st.

SITUATION wanted by a first-class all-round cook and good carver, hotel or restaurant preferred, none but those who pay good wages need apply. Call at 58 Regent st., Rox.

WANTED—Cooking by an American woman thoroughly understands her business, best ref., country hotel preferred. E. R. W., 40 Myrtle st., Waltham, Mass.

WANTED—Situation as cook and waitress. 25 Stamford st.

WORKING NURSE would like engagement. 27 Worcester sq.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A CLEAN, bright boy, 16-17 years old, for an office boy in large wholesale house. Room 1, 405 Washington st.

A DAIRYMAN wanted, trained in the handling of sanitary milk. Apply at HAZELBROOK FARM, Wayland, Mass.

A GOOD CANVASSER can make from $4 to $6 per day selling our specialty, good contract. THE RUSS MFG. CO., 352 Atlantic av.

ALDIS OWEN HALL'S BARBER COLLEGE (incorporated, capital $100,000.00), 814 Washington st., Boston, Mass.—Wages while learning, instruction, tools, board, room, railroad ticket free by "co-operative plan"; get particulars immediately.

AN EXPERIENCED traveling salesman wanted; salary or commission. SMITH & CHENEY CO., 11 South st.

A SOBER, willing man used to a horse, who can sled wood and make himself generally useful, low wages, long job. M. L. TIRRELL, Randolph, Mass.

AT Bowen's, 43 Portland st., 3 hospital attendants, 25 head chopper and teamsters, man to run poultry farm.

BARBER wanted to take care of barber shop, completely furnished. 400 Somerville ave., Somerville.

BRIGHT, active man wanted to canvass for laundry work. Apply 187 Condor st., East Boston.

BY manufacturing house, trusty assistant for branch office, $18 paid weekly, position permanent, no capital required, previous experience not essential. Address Branch Manager, 325 Dearborn, Chicago.

CUTTERS wanted on men's fine shoes, steady employment to competent and experienced men. Apply at once to WILLIAMS-KNEELAND CO., South Braintree, Mass.

ENERGETIC workers everywhere to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

KNITTER, experienced on Scott & Williams' wide underwear machines. HOLMES KNITTING CO., Jackson and Sheridan sts., Malden, Mass.

MEN wanted everywhere—Tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; permanent occupation; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac Building, Chicago.

PERMANENT situation, good salary, open for an intelligent man, age 25 to 45, best references required. Room 3, 114 Dudley st., Rox.

SLATERS WANTED—First-class men apply in person or letter. JAMES F. DEAN, 38 North st., Salem, Mass.

$20.00 WEEKLY

Easily earned (position permanent) distributing circulars, samples, etc.; for particulars COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED AT ONCE.

AT THE SIEGEL BUILDING, Washington and Essex sts., Boston, fifty structural iron setters and tagmen. GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY.

WANTED—Experienced tip printer. Address, giving experience and salary expected, MANAGER, 620 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—First-class agents at once, we can offer the best insurance propositions. Address P. O. Box 2456.

WANTED—We will start you in business for yourself; no capital required. Address ART PRINTING COMPANY, Syracuse, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPETENT general housework girl wanted; Protestant; wages $4; family of two. Apply Sunday afternoon or Monday forenoon, 371 Harvard st., Cambridge, Suite 7.

EXPERIENCED GIRL for tag work in office of shoe factory; also typewriter and stenographer. ANDREWS & CO., Everett.

FOLDERS—Experienced book folders. BLANCHARD PTG. CO., 27 Beach st.

FREE—12 China teacups and saucers, sell 18 10c. bottles perfume. C. RILEY, G. D., Lowell, Mass.

GIRL, to help in store, part housework, good cook. Apply at 5 Robinhood st., Dorchester.

GIRL wanted for general housework in family of four adults. Apply Tuesday, 31 Upland road, Cambridge (upper apartment); agencies need not reply.

LADIES—$20 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses, stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. 112, Chicago.

LADIES—$7 to $10 weekly earned doing plain sewing at home; material sent free everywhere prepaid; stamped addressed envelope brings particulars. UNION COMPANY, 1215 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO BOOKBINDERS—Wanted, an experienced girl to page blank books. Apply to GEO. COLEMAN, 110 High st.

TYLER IRONER wanted. Call 16 Highland av., Roxbury.

WANTED—An American woman for general housework, 3 in family; must be good cook and laundress. 48 Fuller st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—An operator for Duplex eyeletting machine. E. M. DICKINSON & CO., Fitchburg.

WANTED—A working housekeeper, must be a good cook, no washing or ironing. 363 Commonwealth av., suite 15.

WANTED—A young girl, 20, for ward maid, strong and willing. Apply to matron between 3 and 4 and from 7 to 8 at 24 McLean st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family, must be fond of children. 111 Bartlett st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general work; go home nights. 451 Mass. ave., Boston.

WANTED—Stitchers on ladies' wrappers. FREDERICK CATE, Richmond st., Weymouth, Mass.

$40 BUYS my nice little Chickering piano; I must sell this at once, and any reasonable offer will not be refused; write me and make appointment. G 167, Boston American.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The list of estates in Wards 1, 2, and 3 will be found in Hearst's Boston American and New York Journal; Wards 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the Boston Journal; Wards 9, 10 and 11 in the Boston Evening Record; Wards 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the Boston Traveler; Wards 16, 17 and 18 in the Boston Post; Wards 19 and 21 in the Evening Transcript; Wards 20, 22 and 25 in the Boston Herald; Wards 23 and 24 in the Boston Daily Globe.

The said lists will be published December 22 and 27, 1904, and January 2, 1905.

The owners and occupants of the following described parcels of real estate situated in the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public, are hereby notified that the taxes and assessments thereon severally assessed for the year 1903, according to the list committed to me, as Collector of Taxes for said city, by the Assessors of Taxes of said city, remain unpaid, and that the smallest undivided part of each estate which will be necessary to discharge said taxes and assessments and the necessary intervening charges, or the whole of each estate if no person offers to take an undivided part, will be offered at public auction for sale at the Common Council Chamber Ante-room, City Hall, in said City of Boston, on Wednesday, January 11, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the payment of said taxes and assessments, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be paid prior to the said sale.

The sums set against the descriptions of the several estates show the amounts due thereon respectively for the taxes and assessments, for the non-payment of which each of said estates is to be sold, not including costs and interest thereon and costs and charges incident to this sale.

WARD ONE

Willard S. Allen—House and about 1,903 feet of land numbered 104 Marion street. Tax for 1903	$37.00
Sarah Bagley—Building and about 10,725 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Bennington street, adjoining an estate of Thomas Pounder (numbered 861 and 867). To be sold for tax for 1903	16.28
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	7.20
Hugh Bagley Heirs or Devisees—House and about 3,075 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Bennington street, being the northeasterly part of lot 220, R. H. Eddy plan, recorded Suffolk Deeds, Plan Book 4, page 10. To be sold for tax for 1903	25.16
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	21.61
Clara Bailey—About 4,253 feet of land on the northerly side of Montmorenci street, being lot 10, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	4.44
Edith L. Burnett—House and about 2,706 feet of land numbered 1,014 Saratoga street. To be sold for tax for 1903	35.52
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1904	7.03
Also house and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 45 Byron street. To be sold for tax for 1903	13.32
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	5.79
Estelle M. Callahan—About 1,323 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Pope street, being lot 8, T. Whitman Harris plan, July 22, 1884, recorded Suffolk Deeds, Book 4,898, page 194, apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	7.38
Also building and about 1,583 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Pope street, being lot 7, same plan, apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	7.38
Jennie E. Claggett, 39-40, and Henry C. Hubbard, 1-40—Buildings and about 5,000 feet of land numbered 69 Byron street. Tax for 1903	54.76
Catherine G. Crooks—House and about 2,500 feet of land, numbered 970 Bennington street. Tax for 1903	34.04
Jane Drake—House and about 1,345 feet of land numbered 44 Eutaw street and 2 Eutaw place. Tax for 1903	72.52
Jessie Edwards—House and about 1,815 feet of land numbered 108 Moore street. Tax for 1903	22.20
Also house and about 1,938 feet of land numbered 114 Moore street. Tax for 1903	22.20
Augusta Ekstrom—About 4,524 feet of land on the southerly side of Waldemar avenue, being lot 24, block G, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	2.96
Ellen F. Fitzpatrick—House and about 3,750 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Bremen street, adjoining an estate of Margaret Quinn heirs (numbered 366). Tax for 1903	51.80
Also building and about 1,092 feet of land numbered 262 and 264 Bennington street. Tax for 1903	11.84
Bartholomew and Mary Foley and Ellen L. Quinn—About 2,430 feet of land on the southerly side of Falcon street, being lot 55, F. O. Whitney plan, June 18, 1852, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,065. Tax for 1903	11.84
Also about 2,613 feet of land on the southerly side of Falcon street, making the southeasterly corner of Brooks street, adjoining an estate of Catherine Doherty (numbered 93 Falcon street). Tax for 1903	14.80
Michael Gannon heirs—About 3,000 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Curtis street, adjoining an estate of John Cash (numbered 23 and 25). To be sold for tax for 1903	5.92
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	10.36
Mary A. Googins, 109-110, and Henry C. Hubbard, 1-110—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 318 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	53.28
Mary A. Googins, 59-60, and Henry C. Hubbard, 1-60—House and about 2,700 feet of land numbered 314 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	53.28
Mary A. Googins, 129-130, and Henry C. Hubbard, 1-130—House and about 2,500 feet of land, numbered 316 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	53.28
William Hamlin heirs or devisees—Houses and about 5,000 feet of land numbered 302, 304, 306 and 308 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	90.28
Martin Heffernan—Houses and about 1,650 feet of land numbered 352 Bremen street and 37 Prescott street, apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	9.88
Eben Hodge—House and about 37,329 feet of land numbered 171 Orient avenue. Tax for 1903	111.00
Also about 12,427 feet of land on the northerly side of Gladstone street, making the northeasterly corner of Park street, being lot 73, Block A, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	13.32
Also about 8,335 feet of land on the southwesterly side of Lerden street, being lot 19, Block U, same plan. Tax for 1903	7.40
James O. Holway—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 284 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	34.04
Richard Hoses, devisees under will of—House and about 2,500 feet of land, numbered 689 Saratoga street. Tax for 1903	16.28
Curtis L. Hulett and Charles McCarthy, trustees of Suffolk Association—Building and about 5,000 feet of land numbered 226 and 228 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	111.00
Francis P. Joy—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 163 Saratoga street. Tax for 1903	38.48
John A. Kelly—House and about 2,000 feet of land numbered 307 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	35.52
Also house and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 309 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	35.52
Minnie S. Kincaid—House and about 4,500 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Thurston street, between two estates of the Boston Land Company. Tax for 1903	42.02
Simon and Rebecca Korisky—House and about 1,569 feet of land numbered 17 and 19 Brooks street. Tax for 1903	69.56
Benjamin Laney—About 4,900 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Lerden street, being lot 20, Block T, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. To be sold for tax for 1903	4.44
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	21.70
Mary A. Lee—House and about 1,820 feet of land numbered 794 Saratoga street. Tax for 1903	48.84
Also about 1,273 feet of land on the southwesterly side of Wordsworth street, being lot P, Joseph R. Carr plan, April 20, 1891, recorded Suffolk Deeds, Book 1,992, page 407. To be sold for tax for 1903	2.96
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	5.40
John Lloyd heirs or devisees—About 2,500 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Bremen street, between an estate of Standard Oil Company and an estate of John M. Clark devisees. Tax for 1903	8.88
Also about 5,500 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Chelsea street, adjoining an estate of Mary McNally (numbered 465). Tax for 1903	20.72
Henry A. Lothrop—House and about 1,833 feet of land on the southerly side of Falcon street, making the southwesterly corner of Glendon street, being lot 1, as shown on a plan dated October 21, 1902, recorded Suffolk Deeds, Book 2,857, page 481. Tax for 1903	41.44
Philip McLaughlin, Trustee—About 5,000 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Bennington street, being the southeasterly part of lot 18, as shown on Assessors' plans, Volume 5, page 27, on file with Suffolk Deeds. To be sold for tax for 1903	22.20
Then for apportionment of sidewalk assessment for 1903	32.53
Hugh McNiff—About 7,500 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Wordsworth street, adjoining an estate of Ellen Anderson (numbered 30). Tax for 1903	11.84
Also about 2,500 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Wordsworth street, adjoining an estate of Magdalena Stevens (numbered 22). Tax for 1903	4.44
Cecelia Monahan—House and about 1,400 feet of land numbered 538 Bremen street. Tax for 1903	11.84
Timothy Moriarty—About 4,500 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Waldemar avenue, being lot 13, block H, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	$2.96
Charles W. Morris—About 12,500 feet of land on the southerly side of East Eagle street, adjoining an estate of Estelle M. Harrington (numbered 225). Tax for 1903	45.88
Elizabeth Murray—House and about 2,049 feet of land numbered 459 Chelsea street. Balance of tax for 1903	13.32
Mary A. Nelson—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 103 Morris street. Tax for 1903	38.48
Catherine M. O'Brien—Building and about 5,000 feet of land on the southwesterly side of Addison street, being the westerly one-half part of lot 130, as shown on Assessors' plans, Volume 5, page 28. Tax for 1903	7.40
William J. O'Brien—About 4,000 feet of land on the southwesterly side of Overlook street, being lot 70, block F, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	2.96
Richard C. O'Keefe—House and about 1,070 feet of land numbered 6 Union place. Tax for 1903	14.80
Julius A. Palmer Heirs or Devisees—Building and about 2,500 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Prescott street, adjoining an estate of William S. Hendle (numbered 139). Tax for 1903	10.36
John Peters—About 4,000 feet of land on the northerly side of Montmorenci avenue, being lot 21, block E, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	4.44
Margaret Quinn Heirs—House and about 1,600 feet of land, numbered 360 Bremen street. Tax for 1903	14.80
Sarah M. Rendle—Houses and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 135 Prescott street and 315 Frankfort street. Tax for 1903	50.32
S. Augusta Rice—About 1,250 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Bennington street, adjoining an estate of John F. Ring (numbered 412). To be sold for tax for 1903	7.40
Then for apportionment of sidewalk assessment for 1903	8.57
Abraham M. Rice—About 10,000 feet of land on the southerly side of Saratoga street, making the southeasterly corner of Byron street, adjoining an estate of Timothy D. Sullivan (numbered 789 Saratoga street). To be sold for tax for 1903	51.80
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	13.38
Amelia A. Scigliano—About 6,354 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Saratoga street, between an estate of Sarah F. O'Donnell and an estate of Catherine Plummer (numbered 78). Tax for 1903	23.68
Gilbert H. Shepard—About 5,000 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Waldemar avenue, being lot 43, block H, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	2.96
Elizabeth G. Smith—About 5,177 feet of land on the northerly side of Overlook street, being lot 33, block G, H. T. Whitman plan, dated 1894, recorded Suffolk Deeds, at end of Book 2,204. Tax for 1903	4.44
Also about 4,500 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Waldemar avenue, being lot 21, Block H, same plan. Tax for 1903	2.96
Robert E. Sproule—House and about 2,590 feet of land numbered 70 Byron street. Tax for 1903	34.04
Standard Extract Company—Building and about 10,000 feet of land numbered 328 and 330 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	69.56
Edwin M. Stanton—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 55 West Eagle street. Tax for 1903	26.64
Also house and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 57 West Eagle street. Tax for 1903	26.64
Walter J. Staples—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 87 Princeton street. Tax for 1903	41.44
Also about 4,725 feet of land on the southerly side of Condor street, between an estate of Hannah E. Crocker and an estate of Hannah E. Pennell. Tax for 1903	10.36
Mary Stroum—Houses and about 4,269 feet of land numbered 420 and 422 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	108.04
Myrtle L. Swift—House and about 1,804 feet of land on the southerly side of Falcon street, being lot 4, shown on a plan dated October 21, 1902, recorded Suffolk Deeds, Book 2,857, page 481. Tax for 1903	35.52
James Torrens Heirs—Houses and about 5,558 feet of land numbered 1,144 Bennington street. Tax for 1903	139.12
Sarah E. Toelis—House and about 1,100 feet of land numbered 86 Brooks street. Tax for 1903	38.48
Also house and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 186 Bennington street. Tax for 1903	59.20
Abraham and Rebecca Waterman—House and about 2,069 feet of land numbered 378 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	62.16
George E. Young Heirs—House and about 7,580 feet of land numbered 60 White street. Tax for 1903	108.04
Also building and about 145,900 feet of land and flats on the northerly side of Condor street, adjoining an estate of City of Boston. Tax for 1903	256.04

WARD TWO.

Francis P. Adams—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 5 Drake place. Tax for 1903	$19.24
George W. Ball—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 7 Drake place. Tax for 1903	19.24
Mary A. Beitz—House and about 1,592 feet of land numbered 32 Paris street. To be sold for tax for 1903	59.20
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	6.82
Bridget A. Cadigan—House and about 2,000 feet of land numbered 23 Havre street. Tax for 1903	41.44
Joseph F. Carter—House and about 787 feet of land numbered 15 Webster avenue. Tax for 1903	14.80
Mary Cronin heirs or devisees—House and about 1,400 feet of land numbered 6 Everett street. Tax for 1903	19.24
Charlotte Dakin heirs, lessees—House and about 2,250 feet of land numbered 2 and 4 Border street and 42 Sumner street. Tax for 1903	115.44
John W. Drake—House and about 1,927 feet of land numbered 3 Drake place. Tax for 1903	17.76
Also house and about 1,927 feet of land numbered 2 Drake place. Tax for 1903	17.76
Also house and about 1,927 feet of land numbered 1 Drake place. Tax for 1903	20.72
James Driscoll—House and about 1,045 feet of land numbered 88 Porter street. Tax for 1903	10.36
Also house and about 1,045 feet of land numbered 86 Porter street. Tax for 1903	10.36
Henrietta Falkson—House and about 3,750 feet of land numbered 227 Marion street. Tax for 1903	60.08
Barnet Finklestone—House and about 1,140 feet of land numbered 4 Chelsea place. Tax for 1903	5.92
Catherine Finn—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 152 London street. Tax for 1903	51.80
Also buildings and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 150 London street. Tax for 1903	51.76
Elizabeth G. Fitzgerald—House and about 1,125 feet of land numbered 231 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	11.84
Joseph L. Fletcher—House and about 1,520 feet of land numbered 1 Lowland place. Tax for 1903	13.32
Leopold Friedman and Grace Finkelstein, one-half each undivided—Houses and about 3,000 feet of land numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5 Saxon court. Tax for 1903	41.44
Mathilda Gill—Buildings and about 37,000 feet of land and flats numbered 378 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	82.88
John Gleason—House and about 1,440 feet of land numbered 187 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	32.56
Jesse L. Gomez—Building and about 1,667 feet of land numbered 36 and 38 Border street. Tax for 1903	34.04
Louis and Annie Greenberg—Houses and about 5,625 feet of land numbered 108, 110, 112 and 112 rear Webster street. Tax for 1903	140.48
Eben Hodge—Buildings and about 12,412 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Liverpool street, between an estate of William A. Morrison and an estate of Anna L. Merriman. Balance of tax for 1903	153.92
Hannah P. Horan—House and about 1,666 feet of land numbered 57 London street. Tax for 1903	41.44
Esther K. Katzer—House and about 950 feet of land numbered 1 Model place. Tax for 1903	35.52
Benjamin Laney—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 4 Drake place. Tax for 1903	19.24
Francis McMahon—House and about 900 feet of land numbered 45 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	26.64
John J. Minton—House and about 2,437 feet of land numbered 319 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	7.40
James R. Murphy—Houses and about 8,000 feet of land numbered 273 and 275 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	48.84
John F. Nelson—House and about 2,475 feet of land numbered 278 Marginal street. Tax for 1903	47.36
Ida Nottonson—House and about 1,000 feet of land numbered 120 Sumner street. Tax for 1903	82.88
Thomas O'Brien—House and about 1,045 feet of land numbered 173 and 175 Havre street. Tax for 1903	47.36
George Parker—Buildings and about 36,000 feet of land numbered 392 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	217.56
Also about 40,145 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Marginal street extension, adjoining an estate of the Jeffries Yacht Club. To be sold for tax for 1903	118.40
Then for apportionment of sewer assessment for 1903	46.42
William W. Reed—House and about 1,720 feet of land numbered 39 Cottage street. Tax for 1903	25.16
Gilbert H. Sherard—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 6 Drake place. Tax for 1903	10.24
Daniel and Honora Spillane—House and about 743 feet of land numbered 3 Rockingham court. Tax for 1903	7.40
Jane E. Thomas—House and about 2,300 feet of land numbered 30 Maverick street. Tax for 1903	42.92
Clara E. M. Treadwell—Houses and about 5,250 feet of land numbered 225, 227 and 229 Everett street, and 1 and 2 Ipswich street. Tax for 1903	85.84
Eli Ulin—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 218 Paris street. Tax for 1903	59.20
Willard Welsh—House and about 1,500 feet of land numbered 8 Drake place. Tax for 1903	19.24
Moses Williams, Jr. and Richard W. Hale, Trustees of Massachusetts Tax Title Company—House and about 853 feet of land numbered 23 Porter street. Tax for 1903	10.36
Also house and about 1,830 feet of land numbered 11, 13, 15 and 17 Bennington street. Tax for 1903	$122.84

WARD THREE.

Henrietta F. Boles—House and about 1,040 feet of land on the northwesterly side of Elm street, adjoining an estate of Charles H. Fiske. Tax for 1903	$42.92
Cornelius M. Doherty—House and about 1,400 feet of land numbered 66 Ferrin street. Tax for 1903	29.60
Also house and about 793 feet of land numbered 19 and 21 Bunker Hill street. Tax for 1903	41.44
Also about 1,112 feet of land on the northeasterly side of Bunker Hill street, making the northerly corner of Decatur street, adjoining an estate of Mary G. Biffin (numbered 4 Decatur street). Tax for 1903	19.24
Also building and about 3,751 feet of land numbered 131 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	159.84
Ellen Gallagher—House and about 1,275 feet of land numbered 36 Concord street. Tax for 1903	38.48
Patrick J. Gleason—House and about 1,272 feet of land numbered 179 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	38.88
Also house and about 4,620 feet of land numbered 146 and 148 Medford street. Tax for 1903	71.04
Mary Hickey—House and about 972 feet of land numbered 31 Medford street. Tax for 1903	25.16
Ellen L. Hoey—House and about 580 feet of land numbered 9 Hunter street. Tax for 1903	20.72
Ellen L. Hughes—House and about 1,470 feet of land numbered 32 Everett street. Tax for 1903	39.96
John D. Kearns Heirs or Devisees—House and about 918 feet of land numbered 40 Cottage street. Tax for 1903	26.64
Benjamin Laney—House and about 1,290 feet of land numbered 183 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	37.00
Mary A. McCaffrey Heirs or Devisees—House and about 5,600 feet of land numbered 108 Chelsea street. Tax for 1903	210.10
Bernard F. Mellen—House and about 1,400 feet of land numbered 8 Scott's court. Tax for 1903	20.72
James Monagle—House and about 1,098 feet of land numbered 25 Decatur street. Tax for 1903	23.68
Ella L. Nickerson—House and about 840 feet of land numbered 48 Decatur street. Tax for 1903	22.20
Office Bank and Library Company—Building and about 15,600 feet of land numbered 190 Medford street. Tax for 1903	497.28
Thomas Peters—House and about 1,074 feet of land numbered 22 Ferrin street. Tax for 1903	17.76
Mary E. Quigley—House and about 1,370 feet of land numbered 14 Prospect street. Tax for 1903	53.28
William W. Reed—House and about 1,687 feet of land numbered 10 and 12 Ferrin street. Tax for 1903	28.12
Sarah M. Shea—About 1,116 feet of land on the southeasterly side of Sprague street, making the southerly corner of Princeton street, adjoining an estate of Thomas W. and Mary Little. Tax for 1903	8.88
Willard Welsh—House and about 1,100 feet of land numbered 16 Cottage street. Tax for 1903	31.08
Caroline V. Woodvine—House and about 2,500 feet of land numbered 27 Monument square. Tax for 1903	103.08

EDMUND A. MACDONALD,
Collector of Taxes for the City of Boston.

WINTER RESORTS.

MEXICO, the Italy of America, best reached via Southern Pacific; latest Pullman sleepers and dining cars. 170 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

REDUCED RATES

Joy Line to New York

$2.50 ONE WAY | Ask for Information | $4.50 ROUND TRIP

S. B. PITTS, Agt. 308 Congress St. Phone Main 3460

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST and most select school in Boston, PROF. HEINEMANN'S, 176 Tremont st.; beginners' class Tues. and Thurs.; advanced Fri.; socials Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening with music; lady or gentleman teacher; send for circular.

PROF. SLYE, 661 Tremont st.—Twelve lessons $3, lessons day or evening.

REAL ESTATE.

$1,350—On easy terms, a cosy 5-room cottage in Cambridge, with 6,000 feet of land; fruit and shade trees; near steam and electric cars. W. A. DUNHAM, 7 Water st., room 411.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$5 MONTH buys good farm, good buildings, handy Boston. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

Have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge is freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8; Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. He has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call here at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office and by mail $2. Specialist in diseases of women for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Consultation free. A lady to talk with you if you wish. Confinements taken. Lying-in hospital connected. All the comforts of home. Strict privacy. Lowest rates. Hours 9-8. Sundays 1-4. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont St. The oldest and most reliable specialist in New England. No charge unless relieved.

DR. EMMONS CO.

170 TREMONT ST., Up One Flight. Hours 9-7; Sun., 12-2.

For balance of January we will cure all women's diseases for $10. Avoid dangerous drugs, pills or operations. Our scientific treatment is the only safe method known that will always cure. Honest, confidential advice free. Lady physician if preferred. Private hospital.

MRS DR ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

[illegible] monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun., 3-5.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs., 10-7; Sun., 3-5.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.

OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST.

OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-7; Sun. 12-2.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays, 11-3.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office, 257 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

LYING-IN HOME.

PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2459.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS.

Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE. I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

RUSSIANS SURRENDER PORT ARTHUR

JAPS ACCEPT TERMS OFFERED BY STOESSEL

Mikado Orders Full Military Honors for His Heroic but Beaten Foe.

JAPAN RINGS WITH 'BANZAI'

Continued From First Page.

that General Stoessel will not surrender unconditionally. His maximum terms will probably be that permission be given the whole garrison to return to Russia with their arms, on parole.

"The Tokio authorities will undoubtedly allow Stoessel the most generous terms possible in recognition of his magnificent defence, but as for permitting the Russians to return home, it must be remembered that this was done on previous occasions during the war and the Russians have broken their parole and returned again to fight. As we estimate the Port Arthur garrison at 20,000 this number would be too large to permit their return to Russia, for if there were any chance of their breaking parole they would be sent as a reinforcement to Kuropatkin.

"We consider that this brings the end of the struggle appreciably nearer. Russia should realize that she is now unable to again secure her lost prestige. Probably after one or two more fights between Kuropatkin and Oyama, St. Petersburg authorities will express a desire to discuss terms of peace.

"We are unable to make the first advances. They must come from Russia.

MAY RECALL FLEET.

"The fall of Port Arthur must materially affect the plans of the Baltic fleet. With the fortress remaining in the hands of Russia there was always a chance of Admiral Rojestvensky being able to reach it and use it as a base for operations. Now he has nowhere to go, for it is impossible that he can reach Vladivostok, which will be ice-bound until the end of March.

"It seems to us that the best procedure for Russia would be the recall of the Baltic fleet. There would be loss of prestige by this course, certainly, but Russia would save her fleet from destruction, which is certain to occur if Rojestvensky persists in proceeding to the area of hostilities with no port which he can enter."

"CITADEL A LIVING HELL."

Chefoo dispatches say that General Nogi had arranged for a general assault on Port Arthur to-day, and that General Stoessel's offer of surrender arrived just in time to prevent the beginning of the attack.

Captain Kartow of the torpedo boat Vlastny, one of the vessels which have just arrived from Port Arthur, describes the citadel as a living hell.

STORY OF THE LONG SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR

Special Cable to Boston American.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The series of brilliant victories that precipitated the surrender of Port Arthur is told in Tokio dispatches that detail assaults and desperate charges during the thirty-six hours of Saturday and Sunday, by which the Japanese have gained possession of a whole line of positions constituting the inner defences of Port Arthur. They also took many prisoners and guns.

First came the important capture of Sungshu Mountain. The attack began after the capture of Rihlung Mountain. At first the attack failed, on account of protection which the Russians enjoyed and the desperate character of their defence.

Saturday at 10 a. m. the Japanese exploded a series of mines and immediately assaulted the works, which they entirely occupied by 11 o'clock.

The Russians exploded a series of mines as they retired. A portion of the garrison retreated southward. Another portion held the gorge, where they were buried by the debris thrown up by the explosion of their own mines.

The Japanese later rescued 162 Russian soldiers who were entombed in the gorge.

The Japanese next exploded and captured a portion of the wall near Panlung Mountain, and later occupied the Panlung fort after desperate fighting.

The Japanese next occupied "H" fort, and later occupied the heights south of Sanyanztau.

Then followed the request for terms by General Stoessel, but the subsequent surrender of the fortress.

The siege of Port Arthur began the second day after the Russo-Japanese War was declared, and in it the historian will find a story of brilliant achievements on one side, equally brilliant defence on the other. Here it was that Admiral Togo, by his dashing aggressiveness, made a place for himself among the naval heroes of the world. His work to his country was invaluable. He so weakened the Russians' naval power in the Far East that Japan was able to transport troops and munitions to Korea and Manchuria by way of the Japanese straits practically from the beginning of the war. This open line of communications established by Togo enabled the Japanese to score so brilliantly against the Russians in the many land battles that have since occurred. Generals Oku and Nogi are the men who have hammered at the gates of Port Arthur energetically and unceasingly, until now Nogi has the prize in his grasp.

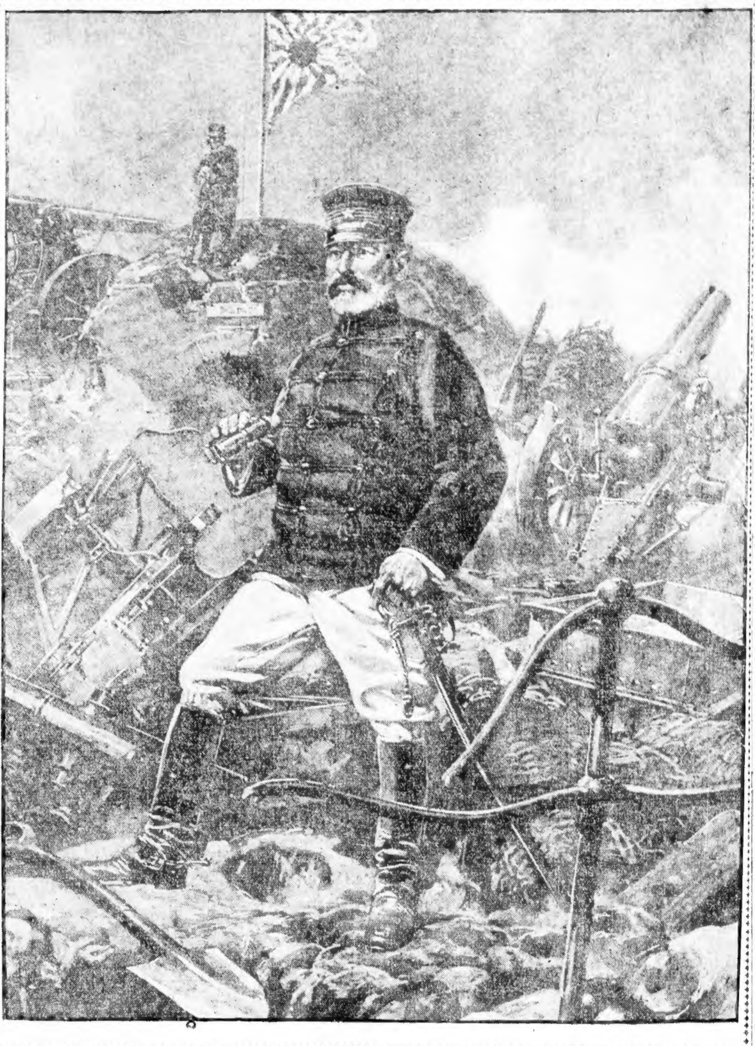
For Russia, the so-called eastern Gibraltar has proven the grave of many an illustrious leader and fighter, and has proven an equally deep grave for the reputation of other leaders heretofore considered incomparable. Then, too, ill luck has taken a prominent hand in Russian losses which made the subjugation of the fortress a possibility. No less than half a dozen of the Czar's vessels have been lost as the result of striking mines laid in the harbor by the Japanese, and in a couple of instances by the Russians themselves.

Brilliant Night Torpedo Attack.

The first incident in the long line of occurrences which mark the history of the siege of the port was the night torpedo attack on the Russian vessels by the Japanese on February 10. In this fight, if it may be termed a fight, the Russian battleships Retvizan, Czarewitch, Poltava, and the cruisers Pallada, Boyarin, Novik, Diana and Askold were all damaged, the three first mentioned so seriously that they had to be beached to prevent them from sinking. The Japanese suffered damages to three torpedo boats.

Following quickly on this reverse to the Russians came the sinking of the torpedo transport Yenesei in Port Arthur Harbor. She was laying mines to prevent the Japanese from entering the harbor, and struck one of her own mines, being destroyed and sunk. A few days later, on February 16, the Russian cruiser Boyarin suffered a like fate, striking one of the mines which was not mapped out.

The next event of primal importance was the landing of Japanese troops at Pitsewo on May 5, which marked the beginning of the end, though the latter was still a long way off. On the morning of that date a number of Japanese transports, guarded by warships, sailed along the coast of Liao-Tung peninsula until Pitsewo was reached, and, under the protection of a heavy fire, boatload after boatload of soldiers were landed, and Port Arthur effectually cut off by land. Reinforcements were quickly added to this force laid, day by day. The main batch of reinforcements came ashore at Kai-Chow on May 17. Here again Japanese warships guarded the coast while the debarkation was in progress.



GENERAL NOGI, CAPTOR OF PORT ARTHUR, IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE FORTRESS.

Brilliant Attack on Nanshan.

The march of this force was begun to the South, and a combination with those previously landed effected. On May 22, this combined force under General Oku made a brilliant attack on Nanshan Hill, occupying the position after a fight lasting two days, in which appalling sacrifices of life were made.

Shortly after this Oku with a portion of the force marched toward the North, and it was thought for a time that the assault on Port Arthur was to be postponed. This, however, was not in the minds of the Japanese officials, for on June 3, the force remaining in the neighborhood, having been reinforced by further landings, made an attack on Kwang-Tung Heights, the first line of outer forts, and captured the positions. The Japanese, in the meantime, had occupied Dalny and were now in an excellent position to force the campaign when they so desired.

Little by little the lines about the fortress were drawn closer, each point gained meaning the loss of many valuable lives, and the expenditure of enormous amounts of ammunition. The advance continued until on August 21, the Japanese land forces had reached and occupied Anteshan fort and the parade grounds on the immediate outskirts of the inner fortress and the final demolition of the enemy's works began.

The courage displayed by General Stoessel and his men has been of the highest order. With little food, with sickness laying many of them low, with improper sanitary arrangements, driven to the point of desperation, they have yet rallied about their leader and the flag of the Czar and in the face of overwhelming odds have thrown back the repeated attacks of the Island fighters time after time.

The fleet in the meantime had not been idle. Bombardments had been continued, each inflicting some damage on the Russian defending force.

The Russian vessels, too, had made several sorties, accompanied by the usual luck as it was termed. The gunboat Gilyak on June 6 struck a torpedo and sunk, and several other vessels had narrow escapes. The Japanese, too, had suffered, the cruiser Yoshina having been rammed by another Japanese vessel and the cruiser Itsukushima damaged by striking a mine. The battleship Yoshima also struck a mine and sunk.

Terrific Battle at Sea.

On August 10 the Russian fleet passed out of practical efficiency in dramatic fashion. A sortie was made from the Port, with the flagship Czarewitch leading. It was a miserable failure, for the Japanese searchlights soon disclosed the attempt and a terrific sea fight followed. The Czarewitch and a torpedo boat, in a sinking condition, accompanied by the cruiser Novik, made for the Tshingtou in Kiao-Chow Bay. Admiral Wittegert, commanding the Czarewitch, was killed, and a number of his officers wounded. Subsequently the Czarewitch and a torpedo boat was dismantled, and will remain in the German port till the end of hostilities. The Novik left within forty-eight hours, only to be met by Japanese vessels off Saghalien and sunk. The cruiser Diana escaped. The cruiser Askold, with a torpedo boat, took refuge at Shanghai, where they have since dismantled, and the torpedo destroyer Reschitelni made for Chefoo, where she, too, dismantled. This boat was later captured by the Japanese, who entered Chefoo Harbor and seized her.

The remainder of the fleet, composed of the battleships Peresviet, Pobieda, Retvisan, Sevastopol and Poltava and seven torpedo boats, returned to Port Arthur in severely damaged state, and to all intents and purposes out of consideration as fighting machines. The Sevastopol was perhaps the least damaged of these, but on August 23 she struck a mine in the harbor and was left in a condition no better than the others of the ill-fated fleet. Several of the others have been struck by Japanese shells since, and one battleship, the Retvizan, has been sunk.

In the morning of August 27 the Russians concentrated their artillery fire, attacked the entire Japanese line and were repulsed. Until the end of the month and the first week in September the Russians continued to attack and shell Pan-Lung Hill. They managed seriously to damage the new Japanese works there and to hamper the operations of the Japanese miners.

By September 9 the Japanese mines had reached within about forty yards of Fort Kuropatkin, and about 200 yards east of the northern forts on Kikwan Hill and some fifty yards from Fort Sui-Shi-Ying. On September 12 the Japanese discovered that the Russians were endeavoring to mine Pan-Lung Hill.

The favorite newspaper in every New England home—the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

FOUR DESTROYERS ESCAPE BY DASH FROM PORT ARTHUR

CHEFOO, Jan. 2., 9:15 a. m.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers—the Skory, Stratni, Vlastni and Serdity—accompanied by a large launch, arrived here this morning from Port Arthur.

Two other destroyers are reported to have gone to Tsingtau.

The activity aboard the destroyers seemingly indicates an intention of putting to sea again.

What appears to be Japanese destroyers can be seen with the aid of glasses in the dim distance.

A bundle of dispatches was sent ashore from one of the destroyers. The captain of the Stratni says that they left Port Arthur because it had been impossible for ships to live in the harbor since the Japanese captured 203-Metre Hill.

On the afternoon of September 19 the Japanese using siege and naval guns, opened a general bombardment, and at 6 o'clock in the evening made assaults on Fort Sui-Shi-Ying and Kuropatkin and on a Russian position on 203-Metre Hill. The attack was continued at dawn September 20, with the result that the Japanese occupied Fort Kuropatkin in the afternoon of that day. They also captured four additional forts south of Sui-Shi-Ying Hill and two forts southeast of 174-Metre Hill, inflicting serious losses on the retreating Russians.

Attacked 203-Metre Hill.

The Japanese attacked 203-Metre Hill from the east, north and west in the night, and a company of the Japanese managed to reach the northwest point of the summit, which they prepared as a base for further operations, and then endeavored to capture the entire position. The Russians, however, were reinforced, and desperate fighting followed. The gallant little company of Japanese, without food or water, managed to hold the position through September 22, when they retreated. In the fight the Japanese threw bombs and stones at the Russians.

On September 25 the Russians centred their fire upon the Japanese trenches leading to Rihlung Hill. A detachment of 100 Russians then advanced and attacked the Japanese miners. Thirty Russians charged into the trenches, and twenty were killed before the survivors retired.

On September, 27 the Russians again shelled the Japanese miners, and twenty Russians charged the Japanese, twice throwing bombs into the trenches.

Fleet Seriously Damaged.

During September 28 the Japanese bombarded the Russian fleet. Seven or eight shells struck Russian warships. The battleships Peresviet and Pobieda were each hit five times on September 30. The night of October 2 the Russians desperately attacked the Japanese miners and also the Japanese siege line, but were repulsed after a fierce battle. The Japanese continued to shell the Russian fleet and hit the Poltava, Peresviet and Pobieda.

The Japanese surprised the Russians on the night of October 4, and destroyed two guns on Yen-Chiang Hill. The Russian attacks on the Japanese mines and the Japanese shelling of the forts, city and fleet continued through the early part of October, the Russians varying the routine on October 10 with a night attack, in which they used dynamite, against the west fort on Pan-Lung Hill. They were repulsed.

On October 11 the Japanese captured the railway bridge south of Lung-Yen, and on October 12 and 13 Japanese shells set fire to the Peresviet, apparently disabling her. They also set fire to another warship, whose name is not known.

The Japanese centre, taking advantage of a bombardment, stormed and captured a fort in the centre of Rihlung Hill, after a desperate struggle, on October 16. The Russians left behind them a hundred dead, one field gun, one small gun and two machine guns. Desperate fighting also took place around Sungshu Mountain and 203-Metre Hill.

October 18 the Japanese captured some Russian prisoners, who said that the end of Port Arthur was near at hand, that the food supplies were insufficient and that the Russian battalions were greatly reduced numerically. They admitted that General Stoessel was offering rewards in money and medals for four hundred volunteers to make a sortie and destroy the Japanese guns.

From October 18 the Japanese continued to drive their trenches forward, the Russians desperately resisting. On October 24 the Russians ran a traverse from east of Kikwan Hill and dynamited the Japanese traverse. A conflagration raged at Port Arthur during the afternoon of October 24.

Take 203-Metre Hill.

On December 4 High (203-Metre) Hill, one of the most commanding positions in the series of forts held by the Russians, was captured by the Japanese after a severe fight, in which the loss on both sides was enormous. It was from this hill that the death blows were dealt the warships that were then remaining in the harbor, and afterward the Japanese guns were trained upon the town and such forts as were within range.

On December 18 the East Kekwan fort was taken by the Japanese, affording them another advantageous position from which to assail other forts in the chain of defences. Mining and sapping were important factors in the capture of this position, as they were also in the fall of the Rihlung fort on December 20.

All these achievements served to cut communications between the Liaotie fort, destined to be "the last ditch" of the defenders, from a great part of the chain of forts.

The report that the non-combatants of Port Arthur had been accorded asylum behind Liaotie Mountain may easily have been an indication that the Japanese commander foresaw that the surrender of the Russians within a very brief time was assured.

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR

LENGTH OF SIEGE		238 DAYS
RUSSIAN LOSSES	MEN	25,000
	SHIPS	20
	IN MONEY	$300,000,000
JAPANESE LOSSES	MEN	60,000
	SHIPS	6
	IN MONEY	$150,000,000
RUSSIAN PRISONERS		15,000

The Victor's Spoils.

Port Arthur, the strongest fortress on two continents, with over a thousand guns, the battered hulks of fifteen warships, and Dalny, captured early in the war.

CITY SCHOOLS START UP AGAIN

Boston school children resumed their studies to-day after the Christmas vacation. The reopening of the school's sees several changes in instructors. The resignation of Henry C. Hardon, for many year master of the Shurtleff school, South Boston, went into effect to-day. Miss Agnes G. Gilfether, the fifth woman to be placed in charge of a grammar school in Boston, succeeds Mr. Hardon.

The new Oliver Hazard Perry grammar school, at City Point, was formally opened to-day, and Charles N. Bentley, the newly appointed master, will take charge on February 1. The children of the Tuckerman primary school, to be torn down, assembled in the new Perry building.

PLAN TO HOLD COTTON INSTEAD OF BURNING

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A dozen of the best known merchants and railroad men of this city determined to check the burning of a million bales of cotton already begun in the South, met in secret conference and agreed on a plan to hold 1,500,000 bales of cotton back from the market instead of burning it.

PUTS UP LIVELY RACE; LEG BROKEN

Although both bones in his right leg were broken, William Duggan, of No. 605 Harrison avenue, gave an athletic policeman a lively race. After he was placed in a cell he complained that the leg pained him, and his captor was amazed when the surgeon found the fractures. Duggan was boisterous on the street and refused to move on. He does not know how he sustained the fractures.

CHADWICK FREE; DOUBTS WIFE

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, free under $10,000 bond, and after a pathetic scene with his wife, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, both of whom are accused of forgeries in which millions are involved, is to-day at his Euclid avenue home, in consultation with Attorneys Dawley and Kline as to the case.

Dr. Chadwick is inclined to believe his wife guilty of some of the charges made, but her plea of "Trust me! Trust me!" made to him in her cell has had the apparent effect of entangling him still further in the maze of the mystery of millions.

SEISMIC SHAKE-UP IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—This city has experienced several earthquake shocks. There were two slight shocks and a severe one which lasted six seconds.

The plate glass in a few buildings was shattered and one of the small towers on the City Hall was twisted.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

GUAYNOPITA COPPER CO.

Organized under the laws of West Virginia

CAPITAL STOCK 500,000 SHARES

PAR $10 SHARE

President, W. C. GREENE.
Vice-Pres., ALBERT B. FALL,
Secretary, R. J. HARTMAN.

Treasurer, E. B. TUSTIN.
Asst. Treas., E. J. GATES.
Asst. Sec., JOHN H. MARTIN.

Transfer Agent,
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.

Registrar,
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

Depositary,
GUARDIAN TRUST CO.

New York Attorneys:
L. D. BALDWIN, of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin.
NORTON CHASE.

Mexican Attorney:
THOMAS MACMANUS.

New York Office,
24 Broad Street.

Mines and Works,
Guaynopita, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The company offers for sale 50,000 shares of its Capital Stock, at par, namely $10 per share, payable one-half on subscription and one-half in ninety days.

THE GUAYNOPITA COPPER CO. IS ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA WITH A CAPITAL STOCK OF 500,000 SHARES, PAR $10 PER SHARE.

The property of this company is situated in the District of Guerrero, Chihuahua, Mexico, and consists of the following mines: La Cabrizas, Las [illegible], The Arizona, La Guaynopita, Morales, Santa Ellena, and Jay Gould Mines, containing 5,737 acres in all.

In addition to the above-named properties, the company holds bonds and option of purchase on adjoining valuable property. It also holds the sole right of exploration upon a zone having a radius of 12 miles from the Guaynopita Mine as centre, under a concession granted by the Republic of Mexico on December 3rd, 1904.

The company has also obtained from the Mexican Government concessions for smelters, reduction works, etc., together with very valuable exemptions from the general Government and the State of Chihuahua, exempting from taxation machinery, construction material and export duty upon metals.

The company has also been granted concessions of water rights to 30,000 horse-power upon the Aros River, affording it abundant power at nominal cost.

The Guaynopita property is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and is one of the great ancient copper mines in Mexico, having been worked extensively in prehistoric time. The remains of over 200 ancient Aztec furnaces used in smelting the Guaynopita ores still remain. The remoteness from railroad connection has heretofore prevented the working of these immense deposits of copper ore.

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad, now being constructed by the President of the company, Colonel W. C. Greene, and his associates (156 miles having already been constructed and now in operation, and the remaining section of 140 miles to be completed during the present year), will afford transportation for coke and supplies for the enterprise and for the transportation of copper bullion to market.

The country adjacent to these properties is heavily timbered, about 3,000,000 acres of pine timber being also owned by Col. Greene and his associates, thus affording cheap lumber and unlimited water power, which, with the cheap labor obtainable and the large body of ore, will give every facility for producing copper at a very low cost.

A large force of men is now employed and reserves of ore are developed sufficient to run for many years the two smelters of 500 tons daily capacity now being erected.

The ores from the company's mine run from 4 to 60 per cent. copper, carrying from 6 to 80 ounces of silver and up to one ounce per ton in gold in addition to the copper values.

The present offering of 50,000 shares of stock at par, $10 per share, is a portion of the 200,000 shares of Treasury stock set aside to provide funds for the equipment of the property.

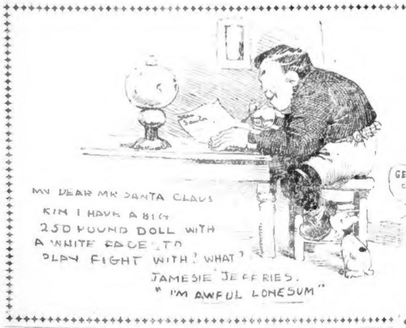
Further information will be given upon request at the company's office.

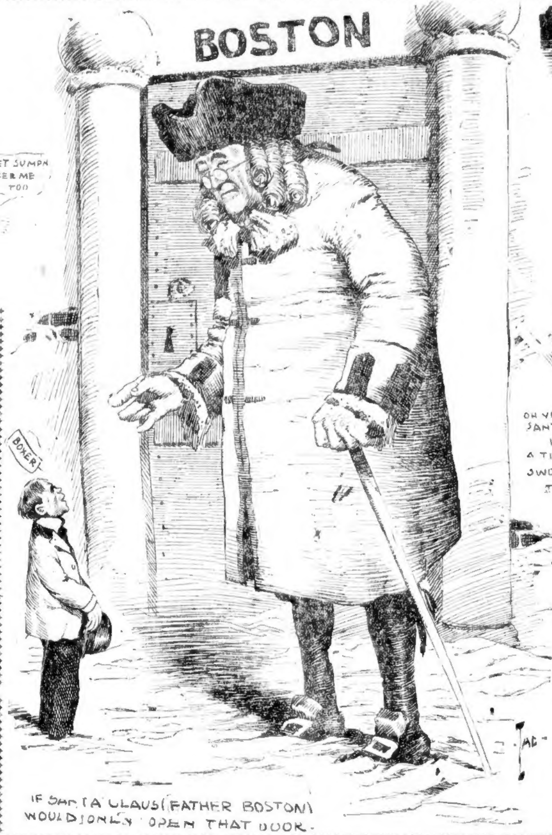
Address all communications to

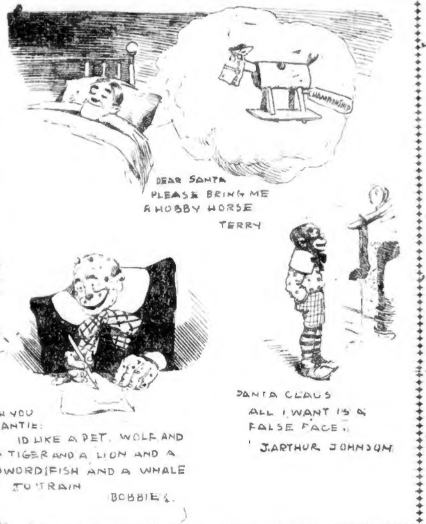
W. C. GREENE, President,
R. J. HARTMAN, Secretary,
24 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

SOME GIFTS THE FIGHTERS HOPED SANTA CLAUS WOULD BRING. DID THEY GET THEM? BY TAD.


GET SUMPN FER ME TOO
MY DEAR MR SANTA CLAUS KIN I HAVE A BIG 250 POUND DOLL WITH A WHITE FACE TO PLAY FIGHT WITH? WHAT? JAMESIE JEFFRIES. "I'M AWFUL LONESUM"


BOSTON
BOXER
IF SANTA CLAUS (FATHER BOSTON) WOULD ONLY OPEN THAT DOOR.
TAD


CHAMPIONSHIP
DEAR SANTA PLEASE BRING ME A HOBBY HORSE TERRY
OH YOU SANTIE: ID LIKE A PET WOLF AND A TIGER AND A LION AND A SWORDFISH AND A WHALE TO TRAIN BOBBIE.
SANTA CLAUS ALL I WANT IS A FALSE FACE. J. ARTHUR JOHNSON

O'ROURKE TO MEET KANGAROO AT CAMBRIDGE

PRINCIPAL BOUTS CARDED THIS WEEK

MONDAY—[illegible] Gunther vs. Charlie [illegible] and preliminaries at Cambridge A. A.
[illegible] Joe Tipman, at Baltimore.
[illegible] Dixie Kid, at Baltimore.
[illegible] Tommy Love, at Glen [illegible]
TUESDAY—[illegible] vs. Jack Gil[illegible]
WEDNESDAY—[illegible] tournament at [illegible] (preliminaries).
[illegible] Adams, at Hot Springs.
THURSDAY—[illegible] Fred Doug[illegible]
FRIDAY—[illegible] Maurice [illegible]
[illegible] at Baltimore.
SATURDAY—[illegible] Jimmy [illegible]
[illegible] As[illegible]

The Melbourne Kangaroo, who [illegible] knocking our fighters right and [illegible] since his advent to this State, will [illegible] to test his real mettle tonight [illegible] bridge A. A., when he encounters [illegible] time hitter, Charley O'Rourke.

O'Rourke has been conditioning [illegible] for this mill for some time, and [illegible] will give Gunther the big flop before the end of the battle. He knows that Gunther is very weak on the defensive, and he [illegible] try hard to sneak in a punch when it is least expected.

Thomas Hennessey and Danny Shea, both of Cambridge, will mix it up in one of the preliminaries. They have blood in their eyes, and they should furnish gory excitement for the fans. Goliath Jones and Pocahontas will clash in the semi-final.

* * *

Chester Goodwin and Young Erne, of Philadelphia, are booked to meet at the meeting of the Douglas A. C., Chelsea, Friday night. The Chelsea lad should whip the fighter from Slowtown, as Young Donahue has scored an easy victory over the same man. In the preliminary, Harry Edles, of Chelsea, who defeated Kid Lester at the opening meet of the club, will hook up with Jack McKeever. Patsey McKenna, the shifty North End bantam, will tussle with Young Chisholm, of Everett.

* * *

There has been some talk of Honey Mellody meeting Tommy Sullivan, of Lawrence, but the pair couldn't agree upon the weight question. A number of clubs in this part of the State had made bids for the bout.

* * *

The preliminaries of the amateur tourney of the B. A. A. will be held Wednesday night, and some rare sport is promised. The finals will be held Saturday night.

BILL REID HAS A TALK WITH DAN HURLEY

Bill Reid, that famous Harvard football coach, has slipped into town, unknown to almost everyone, and is now enjoying the hospitality of his father-in-law in Brookline, and will remain there until he settles whether he will coach the Harvard football eleven next season.

Reid has had a long conference with Captain Dan Hurley, and both have about the same views in regard to turning out a winning team next Fall. Reid has also been up against the athletic committee, but he won't say how he fared, as he will leave that to Hurley or the athletic committee.

Surely, Reid must be pretty confident of procuring the position, or he would never have journeyed all the way from 'Frisco to consult with the proper authorities. The students at Harvard believe that the only way to insure a triumphant eleven at Harvard next season is to get Reid as coach. It is still impressed deeply on their minds how Reid changed green material into a winning team in 1901.

WILL ROW AT HENLEY

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Captain John J. Mulcahy, of the Atalanta Boat Club, has written to Secretary Cooper, of the Royal Henley Association, announcing the intention of Varley and himself to enter in the English regatta next July. Varley and Mulcahy won the double scull crew championship at St. Louis last August. They will take with them a new American shell [illegible] English-built boat.

SCHOOL FIVES TO START PLAY

The opening games in the Greater Boston Basketball League will be played tomorrow afternoon. Dorchester meeting East Boston [illegible] Boston, West Roxbury facing Boston Latin at the latter's gym and Mechanics' [illegible] hing up with Brighton at Brighton.

English High [illegible] M. A. H. S. in its gym Wednesday [illegible] West Roxbury Friday, East Boston [illegible] Brighton at Brighton Friday and [illegible] plays B. L. S. at the latter's gym.

KID M'COY MAY NEVER BOX AGAIN

By Boston American Leased Wire.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.—Kid McCoy, once the peer of ring strategists, is down and out, and from present indications he will never don the mitts again.

McCoy has been in bed for a couple of days this past week, and is far from well. For the last two weeks, in fact, ever since he started in to train seriously for his fight with Twin Sullivan, he has shown a growing weakness in the arduous work necessary to put him in his old-time form and condition.

Went Pace That Weakens.

A strenuous life under the white lights of pleasure has put him where many other fighters have gone before, say his friends here, and many an effort has been put forth to lead him back to serious work, but in vain. He had all along insisted that serious training was not necessary to cope with Sullivan, but that was merely an excuse to desert the camp from where it was hoped he would emerge in fit shape to put up a battle with the Twin that has been eagerly anticipated here.

At the Century Club, where the mill was to take place, the official were inclined to take the story with a little salt, but a careful look over the Kid convinced them that he was in no more condition to train for the go than he was to fly.

He has been examined by several doctors, who said McCoy was almost a physical wreck, and that the nerve force that should respond in muscle building was wasted away. Only a prolonged rest would bring him back his health. His condition was brought about entirely by neglect and riotous living.

A friend of McCoy's, who was with him for a time in Los Angeles, when he arrived there to train, says he set a pace there from the start that was killing. He dressed expensively and spent money like water in his quest of pleasure. He absolutely refused to train at the start, and when he did don his sweaters he worked in a perfunctory manner.

Home and Out of Fight.

McCoy has not laid out his plans yet, other than to accede to the doctor's request and go to San Francisco for a rest, and where he will find life a little more speedy than here. It was said last night that he will return to New York very shortly and get out of the fighting game.

The Century Club has not yet found a man to take McCoy's place.

DAN HURLEY WILL TRY FOR THE HARVARD TRACK TEAM

With the opening of college to-morrow, the Harvard track team will begin the long five-month seige of training that will end when the Intercollegiate meet is held in the last days of May. For the past three years the Crimson has fallen before the Blue on the track and this year Captain "Bill" Schick and Head Coach Garcelon, with Trainer John Graham, are determined that this shall not happen again if it is within the possibility of human power to stop it. These three are a new triumvirate in Harvard track athletics; in fact, it is the first time in the history of Harvard track athletics that three men have been at the head of affairs. Heretofore, it has been a dual power, a captain and trainer, that has worked out the problems that have faced the Crimson sprinters and weight throwers.

Trainer Graham Was Ill.

Last Spring Trainer Graham was kept away from his duties at the head of the Harvard track team, and W. F. Garcelon, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and one of the best hurdlers that ever wore the colors of the Cambridge University, was hastily called in to fill his place. The substitute trainer did not know the fine points of the game as well as his professional predecessor, but the spirit of enthusiasm and get-there-or-die determination that he instilled in all the men from the humblest candidate all the way up through the rank to the best known runners was a revelation. After the Intercollegiates, a Harvard track association, composed of practically all Harvard's track athletes, was formed.

Garcelon was the moving spirit in the organization of this club. Shortly after this Garcelon was appointed head coach of the Crimson track team, the first time that a graduate had ever been regularly at the head of the track team.

Looking after the physical condition of the men and seeing to the more technical points in each man's work, Trainer Graham had neither the time nor the energy to look after the general management of all the hundred or more men who were "out" for the team. This Garcelon was to do.

Not content with this new division of labor, the new triumvirate went one step further. As far as has been found possible separate coaches have been appointed for each of the events. This Garcelon will himself attend to the development of the hurdlers, Captain Schick will have charge of the sprinters, "Tommy" Burke, famous as a quarter miler, will take care of the men in his specialty, W. A. Colwell, famous for the past two years as a distance runner, will take charge of the distance men, and "Bob" Kernan is to have the high jumpers under his eye. Men have not yet been secured for the other field events, but they will be secured later on and then Harvard track work will be systematized as it never has been before.

The work which will begin this week will be devoted largely to the task of getting the Harvard men ready for the indoor meets that they will compete in before the outdoor season begins in the Spring. The chief of these is the B. A. A. meet to be held in Mechanics' Hall on the 11th of February. Beside a large number of Harvard men who will be entered in the various individual events, Harvard and Penn will undoubtedly meet in their annual quarter-mile relay race. Last year in this race, in which each man ran three laps, not quite a quarter of a mile, the Harvard quartet won, but not without establishing a new figure for the distance in Mechanics' Hall. Of last year's team, Harvard will be able to run three of the men again this year, E. J. Dives, Loring Young and Louis Grilk. Malcolm Williams, the fourth man, is not in college this year. T. B. Dorman, '06, seems to be the most likely man for the fourth place, and with these four Harvard should put a very good team in the field. There seems to be small chance that Harvard will race Yale in a half-mile relay this year.

Will Send Men to New York.

In addition to the B. A. A. meet, Harvard will send some men to the indoor meets in New York.

The new directors of track affairs will face a stiff proposition in their endeavors to turn out a winning track team this Spring. Except in the sprints the Crimson will be sadly handicapped for veterans. In the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes Captain Schick and Louis Grilk will have to do the bulk of the point winning. The former is undoubtedly the best sprinter in America to-day. Last year he won both the 100-yard and 220-yard in the Yale-Harvard dual meet and the intercollegiates, and then won the 100-yard dash in the International meet with Oxford and Cambridge.

In the quarter E. J. Dives '06, who won the quarter mile in the International meet last Summer, will again be racing for Harvard and will try out a very good man to his limit to beat him. Loring Young '07 and T. B. Dorman '06 are promising men in this event.

Hurley Will Try for Team.

Captain Hurley of the eleven has announced that he is going out for the track team this Spring. He has established a record as a very fast man on the football field, and ought to make a good sprinter on the track.

But here the apparent array of good material ends. The only other man of the first class to stand out in any of the remaining events as do Schick, Grilk and Dives are F. H. Schoenfus in the shot-put and A. King in the two-mile run.

In the half mile S. Curtis, '05, in the mile H. H. Rowland, both show promise. Abbot Peterson, a first year divinity school man, has done some hurdling; in the broad jump W. B. Jordan, '06, and in the high jump A. Derby, '11., have both done some good work for Harvard, and may develop.

Harvard has no first-class pole vaulters who have shown winning form in Harvard. Raymond Oveson, the president of the senior class, has done some fair work in throwing the hammer, but outside of him there is no one who is known to be good in this event in Harvard.

Mr. Graham says that he has the promise of five of the big men who played in the centre of the line on the varsity eleven this Fall that they will come out and throw the weights. Karl Brill, the big left tackle, who had a reputation at Exeter as a hammer thrower, has also signified his intention of coming out as a candidate for honors on the track team.

☞ $100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

No wonder Billy Hamilton changed his mind and decided to break away from his own fireside and dig down to the coal fields of Pennsylvania to manage a ball team when he was offered twice the salary that he got as dictator for the Haverhill team. He could not very well refuse the magnificent offer when he had the privilege of naming his own figures.

* * *

"Do you know, I believe that Hickman will make a good second baseman," said Armour, of Detroit. "I was more than pleased with his work on that sack last season in the games in which he covered that position for Cleveland. In fact, I believe that it is the position where he belongs. He covers more ground and can take a throw. Besides, he is big enough to stop any of those runners who come dashing into the base feet first. Any one that tries that trick on Hickman is sure to be fooled, for he will get there first. Yes, I will give Hickman a good trying out at second base, and should he not make good I will miss my guess."

* * *

The sack guardians used to have a great deal of respect for Big Bill Lange when he came down the line, and usually gave him a wide berth, as the ponderous outfielder had a great deal of speed, and this, combined with his weight, made him a bad proposition to tackle when sliding into a base.

But "Husk" Chance has Lange skinned a mile when it comes to getting a clear path on the base lines.

"While Lange was a daring base runner and had tremendous speed and weight to back him up," said Hall of the Seattle team, "he never was tough about it, and a man would take a chance at putting the ball on him. But Chance, in addition to being speedy and heavy, is willing to take any kind of a chance [illegible] a cushion.

"He will not hesitate a [illegible] you over and dig into you with all the force at his command.

"In other words, Chance is [illegible] house base-runner, who will stop at nothing to reach the base, while Bill Lange was simply dreaded because of his speed and weight."

* * *

The new crop of pitchers that will be tried out in the National League next Spring is comparatively short on left-hand men, the average not being as good as one in eight among the twirlers who will make their first appearance on the big circuit in 1905. Last season the Cincinnati club enjoyed an unusual distinction in carrying two southpaws, both of whom won more games than they lost. One of these—Kellum—has been switched to Philadelphia, where he will have for company the collegian, Caldwell, and Jack Lush, who played first base for the Quakers after Jack Doyle was let out. The addition of Kellum will give the Phillies three left-hand pitchers—more than any big league team has had in years. The Cincinnati club will allow Frank Hahn to attend to all the southpaw twirling that is necessary to the team. New York has a star southpaw in Wiltse, St. Louis a good one in O'Neill, Chicago one of the best in the business in Jake Weimer, Pittsburg a top-notcher in Flaherty, and there may be one or two others of lesser note. On the whole, however, the supply and prospective crop of left-hand twirlers in the National League is comparatively small, so that southpaws will be looked upon more as freaks next season than they have in many years.

"TOSS" KELLEY TO UMPIRE

BROCKTON, Jan. 2.—"Toss" Kelley of the Eastern League has signed a contract to umpire in the American League next season.

WHAT! 'MAJAH' A CHAUFFEUR?

WORCESTER, Jan. 2.—Major Taylor the International bicycle rider, who was reported to have signed with Robert Coquelle, manager of the Velodrome in Paris, to enter sprint and paced races in that city next season, has emphatically denied the report.

"I have received a tempting offer from Mr. Coquelle to race abroad next season, but am not inclined to do much racing this year. I am thinking of going into the automobile racing game and try for records as soon as I finish my course at the Y. M. C. A. auto school in this city. No, I hardly think I will do any more racing with the bicycle."

CRICKET TEAM AT HARVARD

Special to the Boston American.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Six teams entered the Intercollegiate Cricket League at the annual meeting held in this city. The opening game will be played May 12, when Haverford meets Harvard at Cambridge. The schedule adopted is as follows:

Friday, May 12.—Haverford vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.
Tuesday, May 16.—Harvard vs. Cornell, at Ithaca.
Saturday, May 20.—Haverford vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Tuesday, May 23.—Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.
Monday, May 29.—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Tuesday, May 30.—Cornell vs. Haverford, at Haverford.

TOM MOWATT TO BATTLE WITH DECKER

By Boston American Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Tommy Mowatt, the fighting conductor, of this city, has been matched to meet Geo. Decker, of Philadelphia, for ten rounds, at 130 pounds, before a club on the outskirts of Hammond, Ind., on Jan. 10. Decker fought Benny Yanger a six-round fight in Chicago a year ago.

B. A. A. MAY SHOOT YALE.

The B. A. A. Gun Club is trying to arrange a team shoot with Yale for February 11, the day of the big meet in Mechanics' Hall. Arrangements are also under way for a match with the Middlesex A. A. Gun Club.

TEMPLE MAY FIGHT YOUNG PETE JACKSON

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Joe Macias, the sporting man, of this city, and manager of Larry Temple, the colored middleweight, has posted a forfeit in Baltimore to match Temple with Young Pete Jackson, the Baltimore boxer. Jackson hurt his right hand in his recent fight with the Dixie Kid, and has agreed to meet Temple again as soon as the injured member will allow him to put on the gloves.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless. Non-poisonous. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS,
or in plain wrapper, express prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or three bottles, $2.75.
Circular sent on request.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

DR. LOUGEST

Guarantees to cure all curable, weak, diseased and despondent men in less time and at less cost than any other living specialist.

I cure Varicocele, Hydrocele and Stricture without an operation, and stop unnatural discharges within (3) three days.

I cure Blood Poison in any of its three stages. Blood Poison is the foulest of foul diseases, and will literally eat out your very vitals unless promptly and properly cured. Do not allow yourself to be experimented upon, if suffering with this loathsome disease, nor waste your time and money on patent medicines and such like, but call on me and get immediate relief and a perfect cure in a short time. My treatment has stood the test of years—no mercury—no potash.

I can make you strong, vigorous and manly, fully competent for happy marriage.

I will cure you as sure as you come to me for treatment, if you are despondent, weak, nervous, bashful and shun companionship, or if you have lost manhood, night losses, impure dreams, pains in the back, blue rings under the eyes, bad memory, dizziness and specks before the eyes.

REMEMBER!
NO CURE, NO PAY
Consultation Free

Confidential and Invited, both at office and by correspondence. Terms are always made to suit the convenience of any one applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms.

If you cannot visit me personally, write the symptoms that trouble you most and you will receive an honest and scientific opinion of your case, together with my latest medical book, free of cost.

Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays included.
Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave.

313 DR. LOUGEST
COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Near Back Bay Station.

I CURE MEN

MY BEST REFERENCE IS.
NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.
E. B. HERRICK, M. D.
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

VARICOCELE

I cure this disease without operation or ligature, and under my treatment the congested condition (within five days) disappears. The parts are restored to their natural condition, vigor and strength and circulation re-established.

My guarantee to cure is:
"Not a dollar need be paid until cured."

Stricture, Contagious Blood Poison, Loss of Manly Vigor, Piles, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Trouble, Rupture and Private Diseases CURED.
Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1 only.
—CONSULTATION FREE—
DR. HERRICK MEDICAL CO.
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

BUYS GAS AT 30 CENTS PER 1,000 AND SELLS IT FOR 60

PROFIT IN THIS FOR BROOKLINE GAS COMPANY

Startling Declaration Made by Professor Bemis at 80-Cent Gas Hearing.

NEW FACTOR IN THE FIGHT

Professor E. W. Bemis, the noted gas expert, retained by the BOSTON AMERICAN in behalf of the 70,000 signers of eighty-cent gas petition, made the startling declaration at the continued hearing on eighty-cent gas at the State House to-day, that the Brookline Gas Company has been selling gas to other companies at sixty cents per 1,000 feet, after buying it at thirty cents from the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company.

There entered also into the fight to-day an additional force in the person of Felix Rackemann, law partner of Judge Dunbar of Brookline, who appeared for the Selectment of Brookline to look after the interests of the people f that town who are interested in the eightycent gas fight.

At the hearing to-day were Commissioners Barker, Schaff and George, Counsel Anerbach, who is associated with Clarence J. Shern, the famous anti-trust lawyer of New York, representing the 70,000 signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition for 80-cent gas; Corporation Counsel Babson, representing Mayor Collins; Hon. Robert M. Morse, representing the gas companies, and Attorney Rackemann. Judge Dunbar was unable to be present to-day on account of other engagements. Edward R. Warren, president of the Public Franchise League, and President Richards, of the constituent gas companies, were among the spectators.

Petition From Brookline.

Mr. Babson was obliged to return to return to the City Hall shortly after the opening of the hearinf, being obliged, as justice of the peace, to swear in the members of the new City Government.

Mr. Rackemann presented a petition on behalf of the selectmen of Brookline, asking leave to intervene in the matter of consolidation and capitalization of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and particularly as to the rate of gas sold in Brookline.

"My clients, the selectmen of Brookline, do not waive the right to petition again if the outcome of the case is the consolidation of the companies," said Mr. Rackemann.

"There are two propositions before the board. First, the consolidation of the eight gas companies; second, the determination of the proper price of gas sold by the existing companies. There are really eight issues. The Brookline company may be obliged to furnish gas at a certain price, but it does not follow that the others would have to adopt the same scale, even though all the companies might be owned by the same people."

Commissioner George said that this was not a question of consolidation.

"The Comonwealth has already provided for that," he said. "Besides the petition of the Mayor the only question is that of capitalization.

"I assume, of course, that there will be no consolidation at all unless the capitalization is satisfactory to the gas interests," said Mr. Rackemann.

Recasted the Petition.

Mr. Morse suggested that Mr. Rackemann's petition be limited to the affalsr of the Brookline company alone.

"But other companies are furnishing gas to Brookline," Counsel Auerbach interposed. "They are interested also."

"I will recast the petition so that it will read as representing the selectmen of Brookline, and applying only to those companies selling gas in Brookline," Mr. Rackemann finally stated.

This was done a little later at to-day's hearing.

After stating that the selectmen of Brookline were interested on behalf of the citizens of the town in the matter of the petitons of Mayor Collins and of the BOSTON AMERICAN as to the price of gas, and particularly as to the price of gas in Brookline, Mr. Rackemann's petition finally read:

"They pray leave to intervene in the matter of the inquiry and join in the prayer that proper and just prices may be established, at which such of the gas companies as may be found to be furnishing gas in Brookline shall supply gas in said town; without, however, being deemed to have admitted, in the event of the several gas companies now operatng as separate and distinct corporate bodies becoming merged in ownership under a single charter, that the price or prices which might properly be fixed on these petitions, as against some or all of he present separate companies, would necessarily, or even probably, be just or resonable as against such consolidated company; and without prejudice to the right of this intervenor, in the event of such consolidation, to again peition for a further inquiry and the establishment of such new and lower rates as may then appear to be just and reasonable under new conditions.

Prof. Bemis Resumes.

Professor Bemis resumed his testimony as to certain facts relating to the Brookline Gas Company, which Exprt Humphreys had neglected to present to the board during his testimony at the capitalization hearings.

"The Brookline Gas Company has been selling gas to other companies at 60 cents per 1,000 feet, after buying at 30 cents from the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company. In 1901-2 the company sold to the Dorchester Gas Company 24,506,900 feet at 60 cents, and to the Jamaica Plain Gas Company 2,543,000 feet at 60 cents.

"This was the same gas purchased from the Pipe Line for thirty cents per 1,000 feet. The proceeding simply added to the profits of the Brookline company at the expense of the buying companies. A fairer price would have been thirty-five cents per thousand.

"It was worse in 1902, and when the Brookline company sold 73,000,000 feet to the Dorchester company at 75.7 cents per 1,000, and 25,600,000 feet to the Dorchester company at 75.5 cents per 1,000. The Pipe Line even bought back at sixty cents 4,700,000 feet of gas which it had sold at thirty cents."

Witness added that in 1903 and 1904 the Brookline company continued to sell gas at sixty cents to the Dorchester and Jamaica Plain companies which it had bought at thirty cents.

BABSON RULES THAT NINE VOTES ARE REQUIRED

Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson renders an opinion to-day in which he finds that eight members of the Board of Aldermen do not constitute two-thirds of the board within the meaning of Section 34, Chapter 2, of the Revised Laws.

This sustains the ruling of Chairman Doyle, in which he held that nine out of thirteen or the whole was the two-thirds necessary to pass the municipal gas order which came up from the Common Council.

Mr. Babson in his opinion puts weight on the opinion of Attorney-General Herbert Parker in a case that had some similar points. The opinion was read at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day.

Mr. Babson's Ruling.

In his message to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Babson said:

Not having received a copy of your question until a late hour on Saturday, I have not had time for an exhaustive research of the law concerning the question you ask.

The question asked is: "Do the words 'vote of two-thirds of each branch of its City Council' as they appear in section 2 of chapter 34 of the Revised Laws mean two-thirds of the entire membership of each branch or two-thirds of those present and voting thereon?"

A phrase somewhat similar to the one used in this staute recently went to our Supreme Court for an opinion, but the question was not answered by the Court.

The opinions of parliamentarians differ somewhat concerning the meaning of similar phrases. Probably the majority, including several Speakers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, think that the phrase means two-thirds of those present.

Opinions Differ.

The opinion of lawyers, and some dictum of the United States Supreme Court are the other way. The legally equavalent phrase used in the Constitution concerning the veto power of the Governor was before Attorney-General Parker in reference to the passage of the soldiers' bounty bill, and he decided, in an opinion supported by a somewhat elaborate brief, that the phrase "two-thirds of a said Senate or House" meant two-thirds of the entire membership; and as he gave much time to the study of the question, his opinion has great weight in my mind.

I am, on the whole, of opinion that the phrase used in this statute means two-thirds of the entire membership of each branch.

One reason for so thinking is that the Legislature, in Section 9, of Chapter 26, of the Revised Laws, and in many other acts and resolves, uses the phrase "two-thirds of the members present and voting." It would seem that, when this phrase was departed from and the phrase "vote of two-thirds of each branch" substituted, the Legislature intended to require something more and different from what it did when it used the phrase "present and voting."

If the city enters on this undertaking, the works of the present companies must be purchased at an expense of twenty-five to fifty million dollars. In an undertaking of such importance, the preliminary steps should be free from any legal doubt.

Appealed from Decision.

At the conclusion of the reading of the opinion, Alderman Whelton rose to a point of order that the decision of the chair in declaring the order lost wrong and appealed from the decision.

On a roll call six members voted to sustain the chair and five voted in the negative. The decision of the chair was sustained and the Board adjourned.

This was the vote on the question of sustaining the chair:

Yes—Bromberg, Doyle, Slattery, Frothingham, Hennessey, Quigley. No—Bowen, Kneeland, O'Toole, Whelton.

Gov.-Elect Douglas Can Insure Fair Play in Gas Trust Fight

Write to Him To-day to Demonstrate That Public Opinion Demands Honest Dealing on the Part of All State Officials in Gas Capitalization Case and Boston's Fight for Eighty-Cent Gas.

Citizens of Boston, Do Your Duty!

Write to-day to Governor-elect W. L. Douglas, at the State House, Boston, demanding that the laws controlilng corporations be enforced; that officers of the State intrusted with their enforcement be compelled to do their duty in insuring fair play to the public. Let us request the Governor to declare himself upon the question of the fraudulent capitalization asked for by the Boston Gas Trust and the fight the people are making for eighty-cent gas, as well as upon the general and all-important question of municipal ownership which has been brought to the front by the unanimous vote of the Boston City Council for a city gas plant.

If you haven't time to write to the Governor, cut out the following, and, after signing it with your name and address, mail it to-day to the Hon. W. L. Douglas, Governor-elect, State House, Boston, Mass.:

Hon. William L. Douglas, Governor-elect:

Dear Sir—As a citizen and voter of Massachusetts, I feel that I have a right to call upon you to use your power as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth to compel a rigid enforcement of the laws governing corporations, and honest dealing on the part of commissioners, or other officers intrusted with the duty of assuring fair play to the public.

I ask you to set forth in your message to the Legislature your views on the criminal attempt of the Gas Trust of Boston to continue its robbery of the public through an unjust capitalization, and to urge the repeal or amendment of the legislative act permitting this fraudulent consolidation. The appeal for eighty-cent gas to the State Gas Commissioners, signed by more than 70,000 names, shows how public sentiment in Boston has been stirred by its unjust treatment at the hands of the Gas Trust. Mayor Collins has already declared himself and is leading the fight for fair play for gas consumers.

What shall be done, Mr. Douglas? We shall look to you confidently for help in this fight. Will you declare yourself for fair treatment of the public at the hands of greedy monopolies controlling public utilities? Shall we look to you to lead us toward municipal ownership, which is the inevitable final solution of the warfare forced upon us by the greed of the stock jobbers?

Your declaration in straightforward terms for the principle of municipal ownership, backing up the unanimous vote of the City Council of Boston for a city gas plant, will be of great aid to those of us who are fighting for fair play in Boston.

I await a reply in your message.

Yours respectfully,

Name...

Address...

LABOR INDORSES HEARST WAR ON THE GAS TRUST

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Municipal ownership was the chief subject of discussion at a well-attended meeting of the Central Federation Union yesterday, where resolutions were adopted reviewing the gas situation, condemning the action of the present city administration in signing contracts with the Lighting Trust at exorbitant figures, criticising the change of front of Comptroller Grout on the subject, urging the immediate establishment of a municipal lighting plant, commending the fight of Congressman William Randolph Hearst against the Lighting Trust, indorsing the objects of the Municipal Ownership League, and appointing a committee to present a memorial to the Mayor on the subject, to keep the union informed regarding the status of municipal ownership of lighting plants from time to time, and to co-operate with other organizations i. obtaining necessary legislation, enabling the city to build a lighting plant to furnish light to its citizens, as well as for the lighting of public streets and buildings.

These resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, the principal subject of discussion being the question of establishing a municipal lighting plant under the powers at present conferred upon the city under the Greater New York Charter.

It was contended by some of the speakers that the establishment of such a plant would only tend to relieve the city's bills for electric lighting, and would not bring any relief to the individual consumer, and would not touch the gas question at all, while such action might retard the building of a great municipal lighting plant to furnish both gas and electric light to the people at their homes and places of business, which is really the crying need to-day.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic

GROWS HAIR
RESTORES COLOR
CURES DANDRUFF

Money back if not satisfied

Sold only at Rexall Agencies.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried you will never be without them in the family."

Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

POCKET BOOKS
57-63 Franklin St., Boston.

WARD'S

FIVE MAYORS TAKE OATH IN RHODE ISLAND

J. Frank Davis Retires From Office in Pawtucket and is Honored.

UTTER IN OFFICE TUESDAY

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—The Mayors of five Rhode Island cities were inaugurated to-day. To-morrow Governor-elect George H. Utter will be inducted into office.

Mayor Augustus S. Miller, of this city, in his inaugural message recommended that the City Council consider the question of establishing a municipal lighting plant.

Mayor Alphonse Gaulin, Jr., of Woonsocket advocated strict economy, also that the water suits be settled if a reasonable basis could be reached.

Opposition of exclusive franchises for long terms, especially in regard to gas, was the theme of the message of Mayor James H. Higgins, of Pawtucket. He thinks the pending proposition of the gas company could be improved.

J. Frank Davis, president of the Common Council for the last two years, retired from that body. Owing to business connections in Boston, President Davis was forced to decline a renomination, much to the regret of the members of both political parties. Previous to the final adjournment of the old council, Councilman Charles W. Hughes, on behalf of the members of the council, presented to President Davis a beautiful gavel, suitably ornamented and inscribed with the best wishes of the members of the council for his future success. He was also presented with a massive pyramid of choice flowers.

Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, of Newport, gave the police commission a stinging rebuke, saying: "The commission has been remiss in performance of its duties." He also charged it with "negligence, inactivity and virtual connivance."

EAST MAY PLAY WEST

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Jack Gleason, leader of the Olympic Club will journey East next week to complete arrangements for an all-star football team to come West to play a series with an All-California team. Gleason will visit Yale, Harvard and Princeton and try to get the stars of the big leagues to come West and play a picked eleven from California and Sandford. It is his idea to have the two teams tour Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada, the games to be played the latter part of February or the first week in March.

RESCUED CREW SAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 2.—The steamer Minnehaha, which has sailed for New York, has on board Captain Nelson and wife and five members of the crew of the American schooner W. R. Chester, who were picked up in midocean by the British steamship Anglo-Chilian, as already reported.

BISHOP SAYS TRUSTS "OIL" LEGISLATION

CORPORATIONS HAVE FUND TO INFLUENCE LAWMAKERS, DECLARES LAWRENCE.

"It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor, and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent."

These words form a part of a powerful New Year's sermon, delivered by Bishop William Lawrence at Trinity Church. His theme was "Lawlessness."

"We citizens of Boston," he said, "have read of criminals in high places in our great cities and have been grateful that we had not reached that point of degradation. A criminal now in a Boston jail awaits his release to take his seat by the election of Boston citizens as one of the administrators of this city on a board entitled by tradition 'honorable.'

To Evade the Laws.

"It is understood that not only monopolies feel at liberty to evade, if they cannot break, the laws of the United States, but that many commercial firms acknowledge that a certain amount of lawlessness is necessary to make their business go.

"It is not degraded people we have most to dread. It is the body of people of all classes, and especially of those who are looked upon as leaders, who assume that they are privileged to do what the moral or the statute laws forbid.

"Of all peoples and governments in the world this nation is founded upon liberty through obedience to law. This is a topic for the layman as much as for the clergyman. Every citizen has as much at stake as I have. To what causes this temper of lawlessness is due is a matter of opinion. Some people may throw aside the whole subject as the nightmare of pessimists, a juggling of figures, a slander on modern society or the result of publicity and an irresponsible press.

Fight for Existence.

Others may excuse it on the ground that the keen competition of modern life, the fight for existence among the poor and for a competence or success among the richer is so sharp that a man must hit hard and fast. He cannot stop to observe all the rules of honor; he must hit foul if he can hit no other way, for he must get what he is after at all odds. Others may lay the trouble to unreasonable laws, delayed justice and stupid legislation, as if the cure were not in a movement to change the laws and break them. Perhaps the outbreak of individualism, a chafing at the petty conventionalities of moralists and society may be a cause."

POLICE GET 5 RUNAWAYS

NEWTON, Jan. 2.—Five of the ten boys that escaped from Lyman School at Westboro were returned to that institution by the police to-day and search for the others is being kept up.

Six members of the Newton police department and a number from the Metropolitan police department spent an exciting Sunday chasing the boys. Patrolmen Mills, Johnson and Kimball and three park policemen caught sight of the youngsters on Commonwealth avenue, Auburndale. The pursuit led across fields and over fences in the direction of Riverside. Near Woodland the boys climbed a fence and slid to the Boston & Albany tracks below. The police were unable to follow.

WOMEN FIGHT GYPSY MOTH

Melrose women are to start a crusade against the gypsy moth and a mass meeting under the auspices of the Melrose Woman's Club will be held in the city auditorium on January 5. At its last meeting the Woman's Club voted to take up the war of extermination for the pest in Melrose and has secured Professor A. H. Kirkland, a leading entomologist of Washington, D. C., to address the mass meeting. Mrs. Charles H. Adams, president of the Woman's Club, is at the head of the crusade.

CARNEGIE GIFT OF $263,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the Maryland Institute $263,000 to replace the building destroyed by fire last February. His offer is a New Year's gift to the city.

CHIEF JUSTICE MASON DEAD

After two weeks' illness with broncho-pneumonia, Albert Mason, chief justice of the Superior Court, died early to-day at his home on Summit avenue, Brookline. He had been in poor health for six weeks, but performed his duties in court until his trouble became acute by reason of a complication. Until a few hours before his death there were hopes of his recovery.

Justice Mason was a native of Middleboro and was sixty-eight years old. He was a pupil in the common schools and at the Peirce Academy, and, after reading law in the office of Edward L. Sherman of Plymouth, he was admitted to the bar, in 1860. When the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers went to the front in response to President Lincoln's second call, Albert Mason went with them as a second lieutenant. He came back with the commission of a captain.

In 1866 he was elected a Selectman of Plymouth, serving as such for seven years, and then went to the Legislature for two terms. In 1874 he moved to Brookline, and he became associated with the law firm of Drew, Lord & Curtis, of Boston.

GAS!

It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent.—FROM BISHOP LAWRENCE'S NEW YEAR SERMON.

Washington Street, Cor. Hanover
THE ELECTRIC CORNER

F. GRAY CO.
Corner of Washington and Hanover Streets

Washington Street, Cor. Hanover
THE ELECTRIC CORNER

NOTICE.

Our entire stock of Winter Garments must be sold at once. We never carry stock from one season to another, consequently we have cut prices to such an extent that thrifty men will take advantage of this wonderful sale. Our guarantee of your money back after retaining goods for six days will continue during this sale.

7.90 Overcoats
Now 3.90

9.90 Overcoats
Now 4.90

11.90 Overcoats
Now 5.90

14.90 Overcoats
Now 7.90

GRAY

7.90 Suits
Now 3.90

9.90 Suits
Now 4.90

11.90 Suits
Now 5.90

14.90 Suits
Now 7.90

GRAY

5.00 Pants
Now 2.90

4.00 Pants
Now 1.90

3.00 Pants
Now 98c

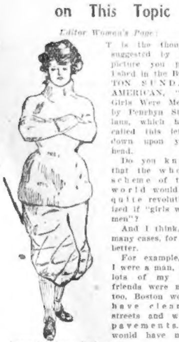
2.00 Pants
Now 75c

WOMAN'S HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN MAGAZINE

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

If Girls Were Men

Eleanor Ames Discusses a Letter on This Topic from a Milton Girl



Editor Woman's Page:

T is the thought suggested by the picture you published in the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, "If Girls Were Men," by Penrhyn Stanlaus, which has called this letter down upon your head.

Do you know that the whole scheme of the world would be quite revolutionized if "girls were men"?

And I think, in many cases, for the better.

For example, if I were a man, and lots of my girl friends were men, too, Boston would have cleaner streets and wider pavements. It would have more humanity shown to horses.

It would lose some of its atmosphere of deadly seriousness and depressing severity, and learn to frivol a bit.

Then, if "girls were men" all over the world, the dreadful wars would cease; Nan Patterson would be allowed to go home to her mother and father; Mrs. Rogers would not be hanged not because her crime was not sufficient, but because hanging is brutal; there would be a more equal distribution of wealth, because the feminine heart is more generous; prize fights would be done away with, and, in fact, the whole world would be run on a happier, brighter, higher plane.

At least, I think so, and I believe many girls would agree with me.

Personally, if I were a man, I think I should be a great financier, and open and daring in my methods like Mr. Lawson. Then, when I had amassed a great fortune, I would become a great philanthropist and leave a monument of good deeds behind me.

Milton. JOSEPHINE CARMAN.

By Eleanor Ames

THE world transformed and the skies fallen. "If Girls Were Men."

Heavens! What a change in the tide of affairs!

No more fluffiness nor femininity nor womanly arts and wiles, and all the girls men. It's alarming even in the contemplation. In the reality—one trembles at the outcome.

"If Girls Were Men"—what would the world be? It's a supposition which gives opportunity for all sorts of wild imaginings. Would it be better or more chaotic? Would it be really an ideal place, or would we want to shift back to the old basis after a while?

An attractive Milton girl—at least her penmanship looks as if she were attractive, and there's a faint odor of voilets clinging to her pale gray note paper—Miss Josephine Carman, has been inspired by Mr. Stanislaus's drawing to write her views to the editor of this page.

Miss Carman draws a pen-picture of an ideal world, with generosity and humanity and happiness dominant, and brutality and dissension and unkindness obliterated.

If "Girls Were Men," and all girls were like her—why the millennium would dawn at once. And perhaps that wouldn't be exactly pleasant.

It's the blackness of faults which often make virtues shine brighter. At the same time, if all were virtues, and faults were unknown, the effulgence might grow wearisome.

Still, if the new order could be instituted and just one or two of the improvements Miss Carman mentions could be carried to a finish the experiment would be worth trying.

Clean streets, wider pavements and less "deadly seriousness and depressing severity" for Boston would brighten existence wonderfully. It sounds too good to be true.

"Clean streets and wider pavements"—just imagine it! No more muddy shoes or skirt hems. No more crowding and pushing one's way along, being obliged every now and then to leave the pavement entirely and take to the gutters or the car tracks.

Just give us that, Miss Carman, when the metamorphosis takes place, and we'll drop our seriousness and severity. We'll not need to be taught to "frivol a bit." Indeed, we should probably grow so entirely frivolous that something would have to be sent upon us in the way of chastisement to keep us in place.

Then Miss Carman would take a peace sponge and wipe all wars off the slate. Well—she would have to make human nature over pretty thoroughly to do that.

The instinct to fight when rights are trampled on is pretty deeply implanted in us all, men and women—even girls have been known to be "scrappy." And many girls have openly longed to be men that they might enter the ranks in the army and fight by the side of their brothers.

"Prize fighting would be done away with"—Yet there are girls scattered all over the world who are putting on the gloves and learning to spar with the same science demanded in the ring.

Miss Carman herself would be a great financier, and later a great philanthropist. In other words she would be the ideal man who, having made a fortune honestly and with full respect for his fellow creatures, promptly turns around and gives it away when it will do the most real good.

That is what this world has long been looking for. Let the change be made at once.

If Miss Carman would really make good her promise, then she is needed among the men. However, its an endless subject, and one open at every side to discussion and controversy. Also it's worth talking over.

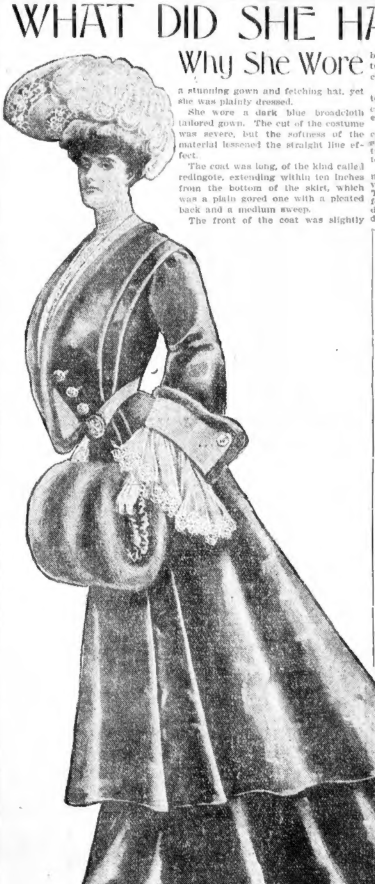
With the innate refinement of their natures and their keen perception and intuition, women may see ahead of man's vision and be able to give some useful hints, if they will only tell the readers of this page what they would do "If Girls Were Men."

I'd be glad to hear from my sisters on this subject, "If Girls Were Men."

Send your letters to me personally, care of HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN.

WHAT DID SHE HAVE ON?

Why She Wore



a stunning gown and fetching hat, yet she was plainly dressed.

She wore a dark blue broadcloth tailored gown. The cut of the costume was severe, but the softness of the material lessened the straight line effect.

The coat was long, of the kind called redingote, extending within ten inches from the bottom of the skirt, which was a plain gored one with a pleated back and a medium sweep.

The front of the coat was slightly bloused, and at the waist line lapels turned back and were edged with chinchilla.

She had disdained the tendency toward leg of mutton sleeves and had chosen bishop sleeves with broad cuffs edged with fur.

From the cuffs there fell in pretty confusion a frill of lace. From the shoulders of the jacket on each side two Gibson tucks extended to the bottom of the jacket.

This gave the gown a hint of a military effect, and showed to advantage the wearer's erect carriage. The costume was completed by a feathered rolling brimmed turban of dark blue. The black ostrich plume drooped gracefully on the left side.

Recipes

Tomato Soup with Stock

Cut one medium-sized beet, carrot and onion into thin slices and cook in two quarts of soup stock until tender. Add one can of tomatoes, a saltspoon of celery salt and one-quarter cup of flour rubbed together until smooth. Cook five minutes, season with salt and pepper, strain, and serve hot.

Oyster Fritters

For oyster fritters chop twenty-five oysters. Make a batter of two cupfuls of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a level teaspoonful of salt. Stir in the oysters. If the mixture is too stiff add more milk. Bake on a griddle or drop the batter by spoonfuls into very hot fat. If the latter is done drain well in a colander or on paper before serving.

Braised Lamb

Trim a breast of lamb and lay in a saucepan, the bottom of which is lined with slices of bacon. On the lamb put a sliced onion and two or three slices of lemon, then more sliced bacon, and add half a pint of stock. Cover closely and let cook till the lamb is done. Take the lamb up on a plate of cooked macaroni, thicken a little of the stock in which it was braised and pour over it.

Nun's Puffs

To one pint of new milk add one-half pound of butter, and when it comes to a boil set it aside to cool. Then add three-fourths of a pound of flour and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat four eggs as for cake, separately. Beat in the eggs, and put the batter in greased muffin rings, filling them half full. Bake in a quick oven.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Suggests Reasons for Setting the House in Order at the First of the New Year

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THIS is the first week of the year. It is an excellent season to set your house in order.

Have you a grudge against any human being? This is the time to put it otu of your heart forever. time to put it out of your heart forever. Go to your room and ask a blessing for your enemy. Ask that he may be made to see the error o fhis ways, and that repentance and peace may be his lot this coming year.

You have no idea what peace will come into your own heart after you have installed this thought toward your foe.

Have you a sorrow?

Make up your mind that you will bear it with fortitude, and that resignation, instead of rebellion, shall attend your thoughts of it hereafter.

Sorrow well borne is man's best friend. It teaches him sympathy, pity and kinship to all his kind. Put away from your heart the idea that you have been especially selected by Fate for a crushing sorrow. Consider rather that you have been made one of God's intimate family by having been shown into the chamber of sorrow.

Feel yourself kin to all the sorrowing world, and, casting out the bitterness, leave only the chastening effect of trouble in your heart to begin the New Year.

Are you facing a great temptation?

Control it and put it under your feet, as Moses put the serpent, and it became a rod in his hand. You will be glad next year at this time, however hard it may be for you to do it now. If it necessitates the giving up of some momentary pleasure, remember that regret for lost pleasures is easier to bear than remorse for wrong deeds.

And a conquered temptation means the transforming of a serpent into a staff of power on which we may lean.

All thoughts of weakness, all thoughts of bitterness, of rebellion, of revenge, of hatred, of jealousy and envy, toss into the cart of the Old Year, and let him trundle them away to the dust heap of the Past.

Sweep your mind free from the last remnant of them; cleanse the chamber with your tears and light it with your smiles of hope.

HAVE you missed in your aim?
Well, the mark is still shining.
Did you faint in the race?
Well, take breath for the next.
Did the clouds drive you back?
But see yonder the lining.
Were you tempted and fell?
Let it serve for a text.

It is done—all the year could do for us;
Its mixture of shadow and sun,
Its smiles and its tears, its hopes and its fears,
Its labors and duties—all done.
We stand face to face with the New Year,
Nor know what it hides from our sight;
God grant that it be kind to you and to me—
That it lead us in ways that are right.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Advice to the Lovelorn

By Beatrice Fairfax

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

Two years ago I met a young man to whom I took quite a liking. I met him quite often, but he has never spoken except to say "Good day." I could see him quite often, but I don't like to put myself in his way, for he would think that I was running after him. I heard recently, through a friend of his, that he would like to know me, but don't you think that if he really cared to know me he could find some way? He knows where I live.

ROXBURY.

IF he knows a friend of yours, and is very anxious to meet you, he will certainly find a way of doing so. Do not run after him; it will only lower you in his respect.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am eighteen and am deeply in love with a girl of sixteen. I know she loves me and I intend to make her my wife. Do you think I ought to ask her to become engaged? It will be about four years before I can marry her, but I would not want to lose her, as we think the world of each other. I want to be established in business so as to give her a good home. I have no bad habits whatsoever.

BOY.

YOU are both rather young to become engaged, but if you feel any more sure of holding her love by becoming engaged there is no harm in your doing so. She is rather young to know her own mind in such an affair, and, in fact, you both may change, but in the meantime you will probably be happier if you feel you have some claim on her.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN

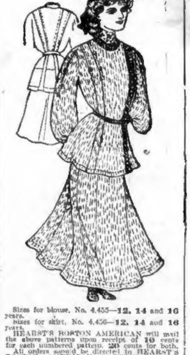
Misses' Costume

Nos. 4,455 and 4,456—The styles for the season show the long coat effects in various forms, but none is more attractive than the original design shown here in the Russian blouse effect. Two outward-turning pleats in the coat not only gives unusual charm to the blouse, but a good line to the figure as well.

The coat may be in either of two lengths, a feature worth considering, as the shorter length could be used in making a house dress of some soft material and using the longer length in making the outdoor skirt. Another advantage of this style costume: it requires little trimming.

Only a band of contrasting material, stitching or strapping and a natty little suit is obtained. Good style marks the seven-gore flare skirt, which is closely adjusted about the hips and flaring modishly at the lower edge. An inverted or outside box-pleat disposes of the fullness at the back. The seams may be simply machine stitched, although straps may conceal them if desired.

The skirt is a good model to follow for a costume or for separate skirt, and if made of serge, cheviot, linen, duck or cloth will be serviceable and stylish. A pretty development would be in serge, homespun or English mixture cloth, using a band of red, black-blue, or brown cloth—any color that will go nicely with the suit—and simply finishing the bands with many rows of white stitching—using heavy silk or sun-silk, or a narrow white soutach braid would be used instead of stitching.



Sizes for blouse, No. 4,455—**12, 14** and **16** years.

Sizes for skirt, No. 4,456—**12, 14** and **16** years.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above patterns upon receipt of **10** cents for each numbered pattern, **20** cents for both. All orders should be directed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 280, Boston, Mass.

No.

Size......

Name............

Address..................

The GIRL & The QUESTION

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.

THEY had left behind the village street and its last barking dog, and were spinning through a landscape of waving grain and distances of green meadow. With its speed lever well forward, the white charger had ceased its coughing and choking to settle down to the steady purring of a contented cat. There was no chauffeur—just Fred Glenvalon and Hyacinth, all alone in the big touring car. Wooded hills, fields and farm houses floated by serenely. To the man at the wheel it seemed the logical moment.

"You must know," he began, "that I am very fond"——

Something that was happening ahead gave him pause. A horse hitched to a farm cart was making a desperate effort to do a back flipflap, but the harness hampered him. Suddenly he resumed all fours, and, after the manner of such antiquated devices as horses, made a business-like dash for the seat of alarm. Glenvalon tried to give him the right of way, but the horse preferred trouble. The wheels of the cart and those of the automobile met at such close range that the latter vehicle was laid up for repairs straightaway.

For Glenvalon and Hyacinth it meant a short cut on foot across fields to the Larches. What he regretted was that the mishap had not chosen to occur just a little later; two minutes would have been enough. In that time he could have finished his avowal and received Hyacinth's answer. He had the delicacy not to return to the subject now, with the girl in such a nervous state after the smashup.

But a day or two afterward, when they were having a bareheaded ride together, he found what seemed to be another logical moment. They had entered the gloaming of a wood. The horses, left to their fancy, had dropped into a walk. The silence was toned only by the light beat of hoofs on the turf and the shrill whistle of an unseen quail.

"You must know," he began, "that I am very fond of you. In plain truth"——

"Oh, my saddle's slipping!" she cried out, and the next instant Glenvalon, dismounted, was tugging away at the girth. Under his breath, but none the less expressively, he rated the groom who had saddled the horse. Again the spell was broken, and the ride ended without any incident offering the shadow of an excuse for a tender avowal.

Patiently he watched and waited for a week. One afternoon they were in his sail boat, romping over the sunlit bay to a beach where the Atlantic played. It was a beat to windward in a one-reef breeze, and the second of the long tacks was marked by a long silence between them. With head thrown back, Hyacinth was gazing dreamily into the speckless blue. "It is the moment of moments," Glenvalon told himself. Then he began:

"You must know that I am very fond of you. In truth, Hyacinth, I"——

"Oh, it's breaking! It's breaking!" she cried, springing up. This time it was the peak halyard. It parted, and down slipped the gaff, the sail hanging by the toppin-lift, all in wrinkles.

"Damn it!" was Glenvalon's comment. "I beg your pardon," he said with the next breath. "If you'll hold the tiller I'll see what I can do. Keep her up to the wind all you can."

He shinned up the mast, one end of the parted halyard in his teeth, caught the other length of it on the way, drove it through the block, made fast the ends with the right knot, then to the deck again and hoisted the sail in remarkably short order. On the run home he thought once that another logical moment had come, but it was not the genuine thing, for it did not move him to speak.

Two days passed. Glenvalon walked briskly on to the lawn of the Larches in the morning. There was such a grim look in his face that Hyacinth's sister and brother, playing tennis, wondered what was the matter with him. Nothing ailed him except that he had sworn while walking over from his place that today he would finish his proposal though an earthquake had the rudeness to interrupt.

"Hy has gone to town," said the little sister.

"To town!" exclaimed Glenvalon in a manner that was as good as saying, "What the devil has she done that for?"

"Yes. Shopping. We're in a dreadful state here for things, mamma says, and she and Hy made off by the 8:30."

There was another train at noon, and Glenvalon was a passenger. "This sort of thing is becoming a bore," he informed himself, entering a cab at the railway terminus in town. "I'll speak to her wherever I find her and finish the speech." But he did not stand by that resolve, for he met her in the elevator of the gilded Hotel, after dinner, with her mother and others, all huddled together.

He seemed to be astonished to find them in New York. "Oh, how do you do?" he exclaimed, as the white and gold room shot skyward.

Hyacinth's mother shook her head wearily. "Speaking for one, I don't know how we do," she said. "Midsummer shopping is, for example, not a midsummer dream. So glad you are here. For me repose tonight and courage to-morrow, for the battle is not yet over."

"Twelve!" muttered the elevator pilot, and she went to her apartments. Glenvalon and Hyacinth ascended to the last station—the garden on the roof, three hundred feet above the sun-softened asphalt of Fifth avenue.

"I suppose the whole shop will topple if I try it here," he thought. "Don't care if it does. Now if ever." They desired neither ices nor music; at least he did not, and he led her away from the tables with their mellow light of shaded lamps, the clack of tongues. They crossed a bridge that spanned a deep chasm between two wings of the building and discovered a spot to which the strains of the orchestra came with a muffled, far away cadence. No one but the white-aproned waiters bearing trays of refreshments passed that way.

"Isn't it perfectly enchanting," she exclaimed, looking down upon the sparkling panorama of the city, while her fluffy gown fluttered as it might have done on a seaside veranda. For not more than three seconds did he let her enjoy the picture. Then he began:

"Hyacinth, you must know"——

"Crash! Bang! Thump!"

It was only a slipping waiter and an avalanche of crystal and china. Without looking round Glenvalon wondered if the building was tumbling in, as he had feared. He kept on with his speech and put the main question. Scarcely had he done so when something else fell, though so softly as not to have startled a sparrow. It was a simple "yes" from the lips of Hyacinth.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CXXX.—Continued.

"AND he spoke to one of the servants of the house at about 5 o'clock on the high road going toward the station—so much is known. I understand that the station is in the opposite direction to that which he should have taken. I gleaned all the information I could, you see," explained Swan, "for as soon as the name of Fleetwood was mentioned to me I immediately thought of what Mr. Hocking had told me the night before. The report of Dr. Fleetwood's disappearance was only received this morning, and it was quite by accident I heard of it.

"What transpired the next day has caused anxiety. Dr. Fleetwood's bicycle was found near to the lake in the woods; it appears that there is a spur of the lake that approaches very close to the road, and a path leads to it'

"It is impossible for me to give an opinion of any real value yet," said Swan. "The information, as you know, only reached me this morning. But I am inclined to think that Dr. Fleetwood did not commit suicide. If he is dead, it is far more likely that he has been killed. But until his body is found I shall doubt even that."

Lilian rose and walked restlessly to the window. "Forgive me," she said, "but I am terribly unnerved by what I have heard. I shall be able to listen to you again in a minute."

At last she turned and walked slowly back to her chair.

"I am more composed now," she said, "and can listen to all you have to tell me. My most pressing trouble is the loss of the children. Can you tell me about them at once—before we discuss anything else?"

"I have only my suspicions as to what has become of them," said Swan, in more gentle tones than he was wont to assume. "And my suspicions are very largely founded upon what Hocking has told me. You have made enemies, Mrs. Willoughby, and they are enemies who are very hard to reach by the ordinary mechanism of the law. I think the children have been stolen by them. If the children were merely lost, we should have heard of them by now. There is nothing that we can do now but to wait."

"It is very hard," Lilian said.

"It was purely by accident," Swan was saying, "that I was able to form a conclusion as to the possible kidnapper. It happened like this. Hocking told me his story. I gathered—apart from the loss of the children—that the Borradale trouble had become too acute for Mrs. Borradale to bear; that she had sent for you, Mrs. Willoughby, to go to the Towers, and that sundry strange events had happened there. These events seemed indirectly concerned with a gang of gypsies who happened to be in the neighborhood. In that, I may say, you are quite right, as you will better understand later on. It is among the Romanys that you must look for your enemies. It is not, however, quite the conventional Romany with whom you have to deal, but we will leave that point alone for the present.

"Well, curiously enough, I have been employed quite lately in tracking some of these gentry, and I happen to know that a certain person on Charles street yesterday afternoon in a closed carriage, and that she"——

"It was a woman!" cried Lilian.

"Yes, a woman, but a gypsy, nevertheless. I know that she was alone in her carriage when she entered Charles street and that she was not alone when she left it. More than this I cannot ascertain. As I say, it was by accident that one of my men chanced to see her, and he had no instructions to follow her. It is, of course, only an inference that this woman was the kidnapper—but I know that she is connected with the gypsies, whom we must look upon as our enemies.

"Some time ago," said the man gravely, "I advised very seriously that the Borradale Curse should not be interfered with. I gave that advice in the interests of Miss Vassell, as Mrs. Borradale then was. I was afraid that love would prove far more powerful than any advice that I could give, and so it turned out. The inevitable consequences have happened. The position at present is that Mrs. Borradale is not safe with her husband, and she is not safe with you or any one else. With him there is one danger, with you another. Neither, as matters stand, are you safe, nor any of your belongings. This being so, it seems to me that there is only one course open—to fight."

"Do we know what we are fighting?" asked Lilian tremulously. "Have we any chance of success?"

"Yes," answered Swan, "if we go about it the right way. ——"

"Mr. Swan," interrupted Lilian, excitedly, struck by a sudden thought, "do you know the secret of the Borradale Curse?"

"Is it possible"—Lilian had turned to the detective, sudden hope leaping to her eyes—"that you have the key to the mystery of the Borradale Curse?"

Edgar Swan shook his head slightly. "It would be too much to say that," he replied.

"It is possible that we may be able to explain some things, but others no one in the world can make clear except Harold Borradale and those who are directly concerned in them. Of that I am certain.

"I had better tell you my own experiences," continued Swan. "You will then know what my discoveries at Adderley meant to me.

"I must take you back some four years," began Swan, "long before the name of Adderley was known to me, and when the Borradale Curse was just a curious old family legend known to me, as to the rest of the world, as a favorite ghost story for Winter evenings.

"I must take you abroad, to a wild part of Hungary. It is there that these events happened. At the time I speak of I was a detective, and it was not unusual for me to be sent abroad, for I happen to be a fair linguist.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

STRONG APPEAL; LOCAL UNIONS TO AID STRIKERS

Plan for Boston Union Workmen to Raise Sum of $4,000 Weekly.

FIVE-CENT ASSESSMENTS

WHEREAS, By an overwhelming majority, the factory operatives of Fall River voted to continue their long and brave struggle against the attempt t crush down a decent standard of living, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon our affiliated bodies, and upon all trades unionists in the State, to at once raise a weekly assessment, voluntary or compulsory, upon their membership for the purpose of sustaining the men, women and children who are on strike: and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegates to this body be instructed to bring the matter before the next meeting of their respective unions for action.

After an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Fall River strikers by Frank K. Foster, of Typographical Union No. 13, the Central Labor Union, at its meeting in Wells Memorial Hall, passed the above resolution urging the various locals to raise a weekly assessment, either voluntary or compulsory, of at least five cents a member, while the strike lasts. The delegates will bring the matter before the next meeting of their respective unions.

There are over 1,600 labor organizations in the city, with a membership of 80,000, and even at the small sum of five cents a member, $4,000 weekly would be raised.

In speaking for the passage of his resolution, Mr. Foster said:

"It may not be generally understood that the outcome of this Fall River strike would mean the immediate reduction of wages in nearly every textile centre in New England. Every reduction in wages has its effect on every other class of industry.

"While we trade unionists have contributed liberally as bodies, yet you all know what a strike means—especially a strike where there are so many on-union people involved, such as that in Fall River.

Starvation Only Will Win.

"There is only one thing which will force the textile workers in that city to accept the proposed reduction, and that is starvation. Absolute starvation is necessary.

"In this city there are over 1,600 labor organizations, with a membership claim of 80,000. It occurs to me that the burden of responsibility rests with the men who carry union cards as to whether that strike is won or not.

"There has never been a strike, in my recollection, which has aroused the sentiment of the people generally to such an extent as the presnt on at Fall River.

"Seated on the platform at a meeting which I attended recently in Lawrence were leading merchants, manufacturers, and clergymen representing every denomination, who gave freely to the cause. The largest single contribution was made by a Catholic priest. Public sympathy for the striking weavers is just as strong in other cities, and like action will probably be taken at meetings to be held this week.

"It is time that more than ordinary steps were taken to assist these people who are striving to uphold the standard of living so that starvation will be prevented in the future. There is no skilled mechanic in the city of Boston who cannot afford to give twenty-five or thirty cents a week.

"If we had a list of individuals, each guaranteeing to pay five, ten or fifteen cents a week while the strike lasted, we would then have something to look forward to. I will furnish printed forms for this purpose.

Most Heroic Struggle.

Fall River is making a gallant fight. No more heroic struggle was ever made than that which is being carried on by these poor men, women and children, and it is up to the men who carry union cards in New England whether they win or not."

Thomas N. Nolan, also of Typographical Union No. 13, said: "This is a time for action. We have seen during Christmas time the condition of the poor people of Fall River, and if anything ever appealed to humanity, and especially to the trades unionist, it is the condition of these striking textile workers.

"t is up to us to say whether they shall go back to stavation conditions. I hope the delegates will eturn to their organizations and appeal to the mas union men to go into their pockets, and continue to go into their pockets, until the manufacturers give these people a living wage."

REFUSE BAIL TO NAN PATTERSON

Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Nan Patterson and probably remain in the Tombs until is called upon to stand trial again. his decision by District Attorney Jerome irrevocable. The prisoner was utterly discouraged when she received from her lawyers this announcement of Mr. Jerome's decision.

"I cannot understand, when reputable business men offer bail for me in a sum as great as $50,000," she said, "why Mr. Jerome refuses it. I have spent all my own money since being locked up, and I am obliged to look to my father for the small outlays necessary."

TUTTLE FIGHTS RATE CONTROL

"If the gross receipts of the railroad companies are reduced, we cannot consistently continue to pay the same scale of wages that we are now paying," said Lucius B. Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to the members of Bay State Division, No. 113, Order of Railway Conductors, at Charlestown.

Mr. Tuttle was discussing the proposed regulation of railroad rates by Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said that it would be for the benefit of every railroad employe to influence his congressman to vote against the regulation of the rates.

Protect your family. Make sure that money will be forthcoming for your funeral, if anything should happen to you. Life insurance to the amount of $100.00 will be given free to every reader of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Don't fail to get a copy. Price, 5 cents, everywhere.

HEROIC WOMEN NURSES RESCUE 50 INVALIDS IN NIGHT HOSPITAL FIRE

COOL HEADS STOP PANIC; RESCUE ALL

Carried Sanitarium Patients Down Escapes While Men Fought Fire.

BAREFOOTED, THINLY CLAD

Thinly clad and barefooted, the women nurses at the New England Sanitarium, on the bank of Spot Pond, Stoneham, rushed back and forth through smoke and fire and carried out nearly fifty helpless and panic-stricken patients while the sanitarium was burning late last night. Owing to their heroism there was no loss of life, although the building was entirely destroyed.

A number of patients were at their homes for the holidays, and only the forty odd helpless people who are there for treatment and the nurses and other employes of the institution were in the building. While the male attendants were fighting the flames in the futile effort to save the structure, the women were carrying patients in their arms down fire escapes and through hall filled with smoke and flames from the second and third stories. They did not hesitate until every person was safely out of the building.

The blaze lighted up the neighborhood for miles around, and was visible for a radius of fifteen miles. The sanitarium stood on the top of a hill and had one of the most beautiful locations in the neighborhood. The fire departments from Melrose and Stoneham were summoned, but were unable to save the building. The work of the departments was interfered with to a great extent by the fact that the hydrants near the sanitarium were frozen and water had to be piped from the pumping station and the pond, nearly a half mile distant.

CURTAIN BLAZE CAUSED FIRE.

At 8:45 the gong notifying all patients to go to their rooms was sounded, and at 9 o'clock the "lights out" signal was given. A half hour later, when Night Watchman H. M. Coffin was making his rounds he saw a flash of flame in Room 36 on the second floor. He was in the room in an instant and found a curtain blazing, having caught from a lighted lamp standing on a table. Before he could tear the curtain from its fastenings the room was a seething mass of flames.

W. J. McConnell of Boston occupied room 22 on the same floor, only a few doors away from the room in which the fire started. With him were his wife and baby, unable to move from their beds. To a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter Mr. McConnell gave the following account of the start of the fire, while it was still in progress:

SUMMONED ASSISTANCE.

"I was aroused by the commotion that Coffin made trying to put out the fire. As soon as I awoke I smelled smoke, and knowing that there must be trouble, I rushed out into the hall. As soon as I saw that the nearby room was afire I rushed to the office and summoned the Melrose and Stoneham fire departments by telephone.

"Then I rushed back to the fire and saw that it would be but a few minutes before the entire floor would be in flames. I rang the house alarm and ran into my room. My wife held the baby in her arms, and I took both of them and carried them to safety. Then I got back and helped fight the fire until the apparatus from the two cities had arrived."

Meanwhile all the nurses at the sanitarium were busily engaged in saving their patients. With coolness and precision they took the rooms in order and saw that no one was left in the building. Every nurse and every attendant was at his or her post, carefully fulfilling the duty at hand, with no thought of the snow or the bruises sustained by their bare feet on the iron fire escapes and the frozen ground. Heroes and heroines were found in numerous instances.

DOWN THE FIRE ESCAPE.

Miss Mildred Purcell has been caring for A. B. Chapman, a patient from St. John's, N. B., and her first thought was of his safety. He was utterly helpless, and though not a very large man, was heavy for a girl to handle. She rushed up the hall to room 20 through smoke so dense that she was almost suffocated, picked the invalid up and carried him to the fire escape at the north end of the "L" and clambered down, holding him with one arm, to the snow. Then she carried him to the cottage occupied by Dr. Charles C. Nicola, the superintendent.

In the midst of the excitement and panic piercing screams were heard from the third floor. Miss Helen Smith, a nurse, fought her way through the flames and smoke to the third story, where she found Winfred Larrabee, a seven-year-old boy, frightened almost into convulsions. Seizing him in her arms she ran down to the second floor and then out to the fire escape to safety.

Mrs. Dr. Clara B. Otis and Mrs. Alida Webber were in the thick of the fire carrying out patients until the last one was safe. Among the others who performed acts of heroism were the Misses Carpenter, Ethel Hartman, Luella Jameson, Mary Parish, Emily Hany, Laura Scott, Myrna Lee, and Margaret Hacker; Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Mrs. W. M. Lee, Night Clerk W. J. Webber, Charles Favero, Fred Leech, Miss Elsie Duffer and Miss Flora Colby.

CLOTHING ON FIRE.

Robert Ware, one of the nurses, seized a hose after the patients were all out of the building and joined his comrades in the effort to check the flames until the fire departments arrived. He was overcome by the smoke and fell unconscious in the flames. His clothing was on fire when Head Nurse H. F. Wilson found him and carried him to one of the cottages.

When the Stoneham department arrived, under the personal direction of Chief Sturtevant, the flames had gained such headway that there was little chance of saving the building. He had hose attached to the two hydrants on the grounds, but the water was frozen. When the Melrose department reached the scene, Chief Edwards ordered his men to get connection with the pumping station on the bank of Spot Pond. At last both departments got water from the pumping station and the pond, and did their best to check the flames.

BURNED THREE YEARS AGO.

The fire caught in the "L" of the structure. The only portion remaining is the old front part of stone, and that is ruined by fire, smoke and water.

The building was made up in part of the old Hotel Longwood, which was destroyed by fire three years ago. On the grounds are several cottages, which are occupied by physicians on the sanitarium staff, and a stable about fifty feet in the rear of the building that was destroyed. It was feared for some time that this stable would be burned also, but the work of the fire fighters saved it.

The sanitarium is a branch of the Battle Creek institution at Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. Nicola told a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter that the company would rebuild at once and continue the work.

MILDRED PURCELL
MYRNA LEE
MARY PARISH
MRS. W. M. LEE.

NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM AND BRAVE NURSES WHO RESCUED PATIENTS

ENGAGEMENTS FLOOD SOCIETY AT NEW YEAR'S

Holiday Week Produced a Host of Announcements in the Smart Set.

SEVERAL IN YOUNGER SET

Many engagement announcements have been received by members of the Boston set during the holiday week just past, and as a result there is a rapid interchange of congratulations before these people leave the city, as many of them are college men and women.

* * *

Probably the most interesting engagement is that of Miss Ellen Bellows, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, one of the best-known Unitarian divines in his time, and Dr. Samuel Robinson, of the University Club. This announcement was given the many friends of the two young people at New Year's.

Miss Bellows is a clever girl, inheriting much of her late father's brilliancy. She lives on Hereford street, where she has a charming home. No date has been set for the wedding, although it is understood that it will take place in the Spring.

* * *

An engagement that interests two of the suburban cities, Waverly and Newton, is that of Miss Jeanette Harris and Dr. A. C. Cummings. Miss Harris is an Emerson School graduate and a clever reader. Dr. Cummings is a Dartmouth man, and also a graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

Society in that part of Dorchester is much interested in the engagement of Miss Marjorie Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Prescott's daughter and John W. Emmons. Both the young people are prominent in social life.

From Cambridge comes the news of the engagement of Miss Grace Edna Hixon and to Dr. Wentworth L. Hayes, also of the University City. This is the third doctor that figures in the New Year's engagements.

* * *

Before Professor Waldstein sails for his home in England, January 11, Bostonians will be given an opportunity of hearing him in the drawing room of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears for Mrs. Sears has invited him to repeat his lecture on the subject of the buried city of Herculaneum. Professor Walderstein has been in this country for a year and has been sought after by society in different cities. He has given a talk on his favorite subject at the White House, at one of Mrs. Roosevelt's afternoons. He has also talked before fashionable audiences in New York, Chicago and Cincinnati.

* * *

It seems doubtful if Mrs. Bryce Allen will assume a place in Boston society this Winter, owing to the death abroad of her husband's sister. She is one of the patronesses of the fashionable Assemblies and would have been one of the leading young matrons in Boston society this Winter. The Allens were planning a number of smart entertainments for the Winter, but these will probably be given up.

* * *

Miss Mary Sargent, of Brookline, and Mrs. Olivia Thorndike, both Vincent Club girls and both very popular in society, go to New York this week to be bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Catherine Dix and William Wheeler. A number of invitations have been received in Boston, as the Dixes were formerly members of the North Shore Summer colony.

The favorite newspaper in every New England home—the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

WOULD RESIGN TO KILL RUM

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 2.—Rev. E. E. Phillips, a Methodist preacher at Wareham, has begun a lively attack upon violators of the liquor law in Onset, and declares that he will resign from the ministry if necessary in order to carry on the work of reform.

"I will stick to it, even though it cost me my life."

Mr. Phillips had been advised by his physician to go South if he wants to retain his health. He is carrying on the work of killing the liquor business practically alone.

1,000 EXPOSED TO SMALLPOX

There is a case of confluent smallpox in Everett and the board of health is taking every precaution to prevent an epidemic, as the patient was at work in the Cochrane Chemical Works until last Friday, and it is feared that some of the 1,000 hands have been exposed.

The patient is Robert Briggs, thirty-seven years old, of No. 14 Wilbur street, in the Glendale district, who came here from Scotland only three weeks ago. The case was reported to the Board of Health by Dr. J. A. Bruce. His statement that Briggs had been at work up to last Friday greatly alarmed the board.

The Wilbur street house was quarantined at once and arrangements are being made to remove Briggs to the pesthouse near the Greenwood Cemetery.

FOUR WEDDED 'FOR ETERNITY'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The first public marriage ceremony to be celebrated in a church with the New Thought ceremony, has been performed here with the daughters of Mrs. MacDonald, of 2,919 Washington avenue, as brides.

The brides were Miss Edna Ida MacDonald and Miss Theopora Marie MacDonald, and the bridegrooms were Bertram Colville, of London, Eng., and Mac W. A. Dwelnell, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The marriage vow is unusual in that it does not contain the word "obey," or the phrase "until death do you part," because it is thought marriage is for eternity.

$100.00 Life Insurance Free to every reader of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

HELD A PARTY FOR HIS SUICIDE

HAVERHILL, Jan. 2.—"Now, if I were foolish enough to commit suicide I wouldn't muss up everything with a lot of blood, I'd take carbolic acid," said Eben C. Johnson of No. 169 Merrimack street to a party of friends he had invited to his home.

Now Johnson has been found dead in bed, twisted out of shape in a horrible manner. He had killed himself with ninety-five per cent. carbolic acid.

For thirty years Johnson had been employed in Hardy Bros.' shoe factory. Saturday he personally invited a half dozen shopmates to spend the evening with him.

"Come over to the house to-night," he said. "I'm going to have what I call a 'suicide story party.' We'll see the old year out, and as we watch 1904 die we'll tell how people have ended their lives. Nothing but suicide yarns, you know," he ended, with a laugh, "so stock up on 'em and you'll find it will be more fun than ghost stories."

LABOR UNIONS REFUTE ELIOT

President Eliot's statement that the trade union movement stands for restriction of output, made before the Schoolmasters' Club of New York City recently, was emphatically denied in a resolution passed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union.

The resolution, proposed by Thomas M. Nolan of Typographical Union, No. 13, is as follows:

> Whereas, the newspaper reports credit President Eliot of Harvard University with stating before the Schoolmasters' Club of New York that the trade union movement stands for the closed shop, the union label and restriction of output; and
>
> Whereas, while we admit that a fundamental principle of the trade union movement is to advance the union shop and union label as important and necessary essentials under present economic conditions, we desire to emphatically deny that official sanction is in any way given to restriction of output by the American trade union movement.

SHEET MUSIC

The most popular vocal and instrumental successes of the season that sell regularly at 50c and 60c per copy

Our Price Is 17c Per Copy or Any 3 for 50 Cents Postpaid

Send two cents for our complete catalogue containing all the popular vocal and instrumental music published.

Vocal.

Go On and Coax Me. (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success.)
Palace of Silver and Gold. (By composer of "The Mansion of Aching Hearts.")
When the Frost Is On the Pumpkin, Maggie Dear. (By composer of "When the Harvest Days are Over.")
Come Take a Trip in My Airship.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
We're Out for a Jolly Good Time.
It's You.
Shame On You. (Lew Dockstader's big HIT.)
I Want to Be a Soldier.
When the Harvest Moon Is Shining on the River.
Sunday Morning, When the Church Bells Ring.
Down Where the Suwanee River Flows.
Alexander.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
Hannah, Won't You Open That Door?
My Love I Dare Not Tell. (Song hit from "The Medal and the Maid.")
The Proper Way to Kiss. (Frank Daniels's hit in "The Office Boy.")
Just an Old Sweetheart of Mine.
Your Dad Gave His Life for His Country. (Song hit Dockstader's Minstrels.)

Vocal.

In the Moonlight With the Girl You Love.
Good-bye, Little Girl, Good-bye.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
Teasing.
The Man With the Ladder and the Hose. (Great fireman song.)
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
I've Got My Eyes on You-oo-oo.
Ring Out the Old; Ring in the New. (New Year's Song.)
Your Mother Wants You Home, Nellie Darling.
Any Rags?
Don't Cry, Katie, Dear.
Good-bye, My Lady Love.
When the Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Wait at the Gate for Me. (By writer of "Blue Bell.")
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
I Know.
Violets, Sweet Violets.
Mamma's Boy.
Good-Night, Beloved, Good-Night.
Ev'ry Morn I Bring Her Chicken. (Coon's answer to "Violets.")
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis.
Here's to the Old Folks at Home. (New Year's Song.)

Instrumental.

Circus Parade. (E. T. Paull's latest success.)
Anona. (By Mabel McKinley. Vocal or instrumental.)
Falling Leaves. (Intermezzo.)
Kentucky Belles. (Two-step.)
Violets and Roses. (Flower Song.)
Uncle Sammy March. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Star of the Sea. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Laces and Graces. (By composer of "Cozy Corner.")
Buds and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
Love's Great Gavotte. (By Chas. D. Blake.)
Laughing Water.
A Bit o' Blarney. (Two-step.)
Sifted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry. (Two-step.)
Polly Prim March.
Chariot Race.
Dream of Ireland Waltzes.
A Trip to Niagara. (Two-step.)
Roaming in the Gloaming. (Reverie.)

AND

Twelve new HITS by THEODORE MORSE, the composer of the famous "BLUE BELL," "I've Got a Feelin' for You," and many others.

Vocal.

"Good-bye, Sis." (His latest success.)
A Little Boy Called Taps.
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Oyster and Clams.

Vocal.

Blue Bell.
Make a Fuss Over Me.
I've Got a Feelin' for You.
My Faithful Rose.

Vocal.

Dear Old Girl.
Can't You See My Heart Beats All for You?
Where the Southern Roses Grow.
What the Brass Band Played.

REMIT IN DRAFT OR MONEY ORDER ON NEW YORK OR IN STAMPS.

AMERICAN MUSIC LIBRARY
1789 BROADWAY . . . NEW YORK CITY

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

United Cigar Stores
Retail System
means
Absolute Protection
against Substitution

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS TO
WASHINGTON
January 13 and 27, February 10 and 24, March 10 and 24, April 7 and 21, May 5, 1905.
ROUND-TRIP Rate from Boston, $25
For the Tour of May 5 the rate will be $27. Rates cover necessary expenses, except supper returning.
For detailed information apply to Geo. M. Roberts, T. P. A., N. E. D., 205 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
J. R. Wood, Pass. Traffic Mgr. G. W. BOYD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE
LAWRENCE McCARTY ...... Lessee and Mgr.
High Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
25-35-50-75 ALL ORCHESTRA 1.00
LAST 6 DAYS
DON'T MISS IT
WM. A. BRADY'S PRODUCTION OF
WAY DOWN EAST
By LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER Elaborated by JOS. R. GRISMER
A GREAT PLAY AND FULL OF FUN
MATS. WED. & SAT.
NEXT WEEK
THE FAMOUS FRENCH ACTRESS
MME.
REJANE
Direction LIEBLER & CO.
FIRST WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:
MON. EVE. AND WED. MAT.
MA COUSINE
TUES. AND WED. EVES.
ZAZA
THURS. EVE. and SAT. MAT.
CAMILLE
FRIDAY EVE.
LA PASSERELLE
(THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.)
SAT. EVE.
SAPHO
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.

Begin the New Year with a Laugh
By going to Keith's this week. Vaudeville entertainment to please all tastes.
Bring the children to see the troupe of trained poodles. Handsome and intelligent little dogs.

1 IT'S THE BEST IN TOWN 2 2 WE NEED THE MONEY
GOOD REASONS
WHY YOU SHOULD SEE
RICHARD CARLE
IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY, THE
TENDERFOOT
AT THE MAJESTIC
DON'T OVERLOOK THE POPULAR PRICED PROFESSIONAL MATINEE TO-DAY

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
Last 6 Nights 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Henry Miller
IN Joseph Entangled
NEXT WEEK RICE'S MERRY Shop Girls
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
Isaac B. Rich, Proprietor and Manager.
2nd WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE.
Tonight at 8. Mat Sat. at 2.
Special Mat. Wed. at 2.
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS
115—ENTERTAINERS—115
Prices $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. All Seats Reserved.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Matinee Tomorrow
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2.
Theodore Kremer's Greatest Equestrian and Emotional Play,
A RACE FOR LIFE
Evenings at 8 Horse and Heart Interest Blended
Eve. Orch. 30c, 50c, 75c. Fam. Cir. 20c. Mats. Special prices. Orch. 30c, 50c. F. C. 20c.
NEXT WEEK—A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.

TREMONT THEATRE
"Delightful comedy: drawing crowded houses."—Post.
Henry W. Savage Offers
GEORGE ADE'S PICTORIAL COMEDY
THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
With Original Spectacular Production as Presented
312 TIMES at WALLACK'S, N. Y.
COMPANY OF 100
Evg's at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2

GLOBE MATINEE AT 2 TODAY—25-50-75
LAST WEEK HANLON'S SUPERBA
Evegs 25-50-75-1.00 Wed. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75
Next Week—THE RAYS—"Down the Pike."
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT—25-50 CONCERT

Music Hall
Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Every Seat Reserved.
ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE
Have You Heard It?
IRELAND'S "OWN" BAND
If Not, Come Today
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN
Tommy Russell & Co.
Nichols Sisters
Sisters Gausch
Hacker & Lester Trio
and Others

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE Tel. Tre. 5.
Daily—2 and 8 P. M.
Prices 15, 25, 33, 50, 75
SAINTS AND SINNERS
NEXT WEEK—"The Helmet of Navarre."

COLUMBIA Tel. 96 Trem.
"Little Egypt" & London Gaiety Girls
SMOKING ALLOWED.
Daily Mats. 10 and 25. Ev'gs 10, 20, 25, 35, 50 Next BOWERY MASQUERADERS

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK.
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN
In J. S. MORRIS' Comedy Drama
"THE USURPER"
Special Professional Matinee, Thursday, Jan. 5, at 2.
Eve'gs at 8. Mat. Sat. only at 2.
Monday, Jan. 9—EDNA MAY
in The School Girl
Seat Sale Tomorrow at 8 A. M.

PALACE FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW.
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2150 HAYMARKET.

HOWARD TODAY 1 TILL 11 P. M.
Bailey and Madison, Moulier Sisters, Paulo and Dooley, Burke and Dempsey, Cooke and Clinton, Fred Stuber, Emerson and Omega, Marion and Deane and other brilliant stars, a phalanx of pleasers in the fresh burlesque "New Leaves."

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
BLUE JEANS
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"The Still Alarm."

BIJOU Washington St.—Next Keith's
At 2—Twice Daily—At 8
MISS SARAH FRENCH in the
LITTLE PRINCESS

STEINERT HALL Tonight 8:15 Today 2:15
Every Night. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
The Season's Greatest Success BEYOND
Prices 50c, 1.00 Seats on Sale.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN MONDAY, JANUARY 2

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JANUARY 2, 1905.

How About Your New Year Resolutions

If You Have Not Made Them Yet, Here Are a Few Suggestions

A little more than a week ago you were all shopping—buying presents for others, or wondering what you would get.

This and other newspapers were full of shopping suggestions. Distinguished writers told you what to get for a young man or a young woman or a rich old aunt.

Nobody offers any suggestions for selecting New Year resolutions. We are all—or we ought to be—making high resolves. We are deciding what bad habits we shall get rid of, what steps forward we shall try to take in the year that has just begun.

It is unusual, but we propose to offer some suggestions to the human beings in search of good resolutions—this in spite of the fact that no one has good resolutions for sale and that they are never advertised.

First, DON'T FAIL TO MAKE GOOD RESOLUTIONS WITH THE NEW YEAR.

If you have reached the point where you "resolve" no more, don't flatter yourself that you have grown wise or philosophical.

You have simply grown old and dull.

When the rubber band no longer stretches, it thinks it is a wise rubber band. You know that it is a worthless and rotten rubber band.

When the sword blade that is bent no longer springs back into a straight line, it thinks it's a philosophical sword blade, willing to put up with things as they are. But YOU know that it's a worthless blade, with the resiliency gone out of it.

Prove that you are young and elastic, and with chances still ahead of you, by making good resolutions and by struggling desperately to keep them.

If you have ONE great failing—concentrate your will power on THAT. With a big enemy facing you, don't scatter your forces.

Put all your strength to fight THE ONE BIG TROUBLE.

If you drink too much—even as one of those self-deceiving "moderate drinkers," get that cancer out of your body and brain in the coming year. Thinking of nothing but that. Fight it—and the manhood that you will thus develop will suffice to deal with smaller troubles when the big one shall have vanished.

If you are LAZY, fight that and that alone. Inertia is one of the hardest things to overcome. Sometimes the best minds—that of Samuel Johnson will serve as an instance—are almost incurably lazy.

Fight your laziness systematically. It is hard to fight, for it is hard to define and locate.

But you CAN do it. Begin by making yourself do IMMEDIATELY, and in their proper order, whatever things you have to do.

DON'T PUT ANYTHING OFF for a day or an HOUR.

Have ever before your mind the words "DO IT NOW," and above all, DO it now. Keep yourself going. Even laziness is a habit—kill the habit.

If your trouble is gambling in any of its forms—Wall Street, races, cards, or anything in which stupid guessing takes the place of honest effort, YOU ARE TO BE PITIED.

The passion for gambling is the VERY WORST that can afflict a human being.

The CONFIRMED gambler is WORTHLESS. He cannot be honest—and all the talk about the honest gambler is LIES.

The gambler is superficially honest while he is successful and can afford to be. He is a THIEF when luck turns, and this applies to him in all directions.

When a man devotes all the energies of his soul to getting what he never earned—HE CANNOT BE HONEST.

Gambling means wasted time now, hopelessness in the future, disgrace and dishonor.

Worse than the drunkard is the confirmed gambler, and worse even than the drug fiend—the latter at least kills himself off. He does not live to cheat his friends and break the hearts of those that care for him.

If you ever bet, if you ever gamble, GET THAT OUT OF YOU THIS YEAR.

In a world where all honor is earned by honest effort, DON'T BE A FOOL WAITING ON CHANCE.

Say to yourself, "I'll get what I EARN—even if it is a bare living. What I GET, I'll KEEP. No man shall trick me out of my money. I'll not let vicious excitement lead me away from honest work.

"I'll take my chance with other men, and I'll be [illegible] and self-controlled at least, if I can't be rich and successful."

If you have gambling in your blood—and nine-tenths of us begin life with more or less of that vicious instinct—FIGHT IT ALL THIS YEAR.

If you get rid of it and devote to honest work the concentration and thought and patience you have put into gambling, YOU WILL SUCCEED.

The lowest, most worthless creature is the gambler. In his youth he can be excused. In his old age he is classed among vermin.

Remember that in this material life all things depend on MATERIAL HEALTH.

You must be well in body in order to be strong in mind.

To cure a drunkard, first get him healthy. Bring his physical system up to par—then he can begin his fight.

Laziness—which afflicts so many—is often the outcome of a disordered liver. If Santa Claus could distribute ten million new livers each year, he would create practically ten million new MEN. Resolve to improve your health this year, through self-control and moderation.

Stop eating fast—that will make you better in the New Year. If you think you lack time, EAT LESS. A few of us have too little to eat. A great majority eat too much.

Keep YOUR BLOOD in good order. Truly Moses said that the blood is the life: "For the soul (or the life) of the flesh is in the blood."

The blood carries force throughout the body—to all the endless hundreds of millions of separately existing cells. It acts as feeder and as scavenger and as carrier of the electric forces with which our work is done.

The blood is the life, and upon its quality depends YOUR health.

For its purely material composition the blood depends on the food that you eat, the moderation with which you eat it.

But far more important to the blood is the character and quantity of the air that you breathe. All your strength is taken up from the air, BY THE BLOOD, as it circulates through the lungs.

Add thirty per cent., or better, ONE HUNDRED per cent., to the amount of pure fresh air that you take into your lungs this coming year. Study the care of your lungs as carefully as you study the selection of your trousers or cravat—you will be a healthier man, and health will help you to KEEP the good resolutions that you take.

Be your own watcher. If there is any person of whom you are very fond—let her, or him, know about the good resolutions you have taken. You may find much strength in affectionate sympathy. The earnest good will of another strengthens our own will.

But don't take the world promiscuously into your confidence.

Make your promise TO YOURSELF, keep it to yourself. Take pride in being able to control yourself without any outside watcher or any wager.

Remember this WHEN YOU ARE TEMPTED TO BREAK YOUR RESOLUTION.

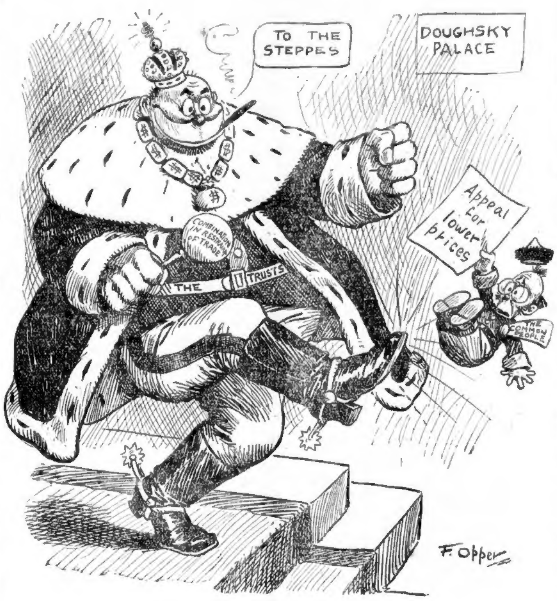
Refuse EACH TEMPTATION as it comes. Simply say, "No, I will not do it this time." Don't try to look ahead and in one second display strength enough for a year. All you have got to do is to REFUSE ONE DRINK. They are not offered to you a hundred at a time. Say each time, "NO," and keep it. It will get less difficult each time.

Try to find interest in studying the development of your own strength of will.

A Wonder Book for Little Common People

The Czar and the Moujik

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.



Here we see a picture representing the American Czar issuing a Ukase.

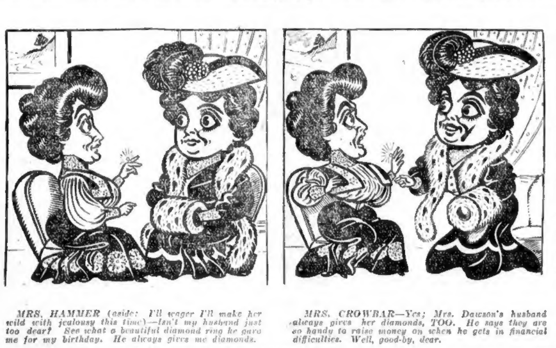
Ukase is a Russian word signifying a rapid kick.

The small person in the air is a Moujik.

Moujik in Russian means an Easy Mark.

Is it not sad to be a Moujik?

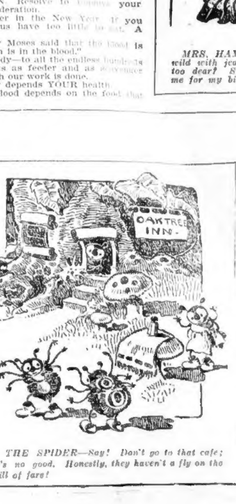
MRS. CROWBAR MEETS MRS. HAMMER



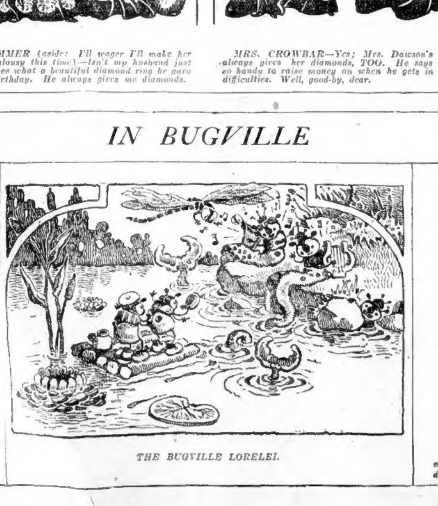
MRS. HAMMER (aside: I'll wager I'll make her wild with jealousy this time)—Isn't my husband just too dear? See what a beautiful diamond ring he gave me for my birthday. He always gives me diamonds.

MRS. CROWBAR—Yes; Mrs. Dawson's husband always gives her diamonds, TOO. He says they are so handy to raise money on when he gets in financial difficulties. Well, good-by, dear.

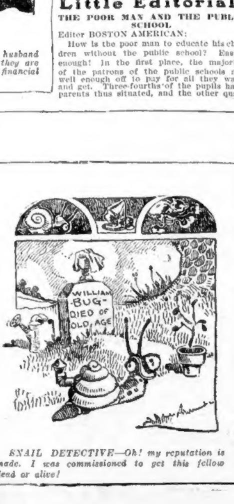
IN BUGVILLE



THE SPIDER—Say! Don't go to that cafe; it's no good. Honestly, they haven't a fly on the bill of fare!



THE BUGVILLE LORELEI.


WILLIAM BUG DIED OF OLD AGE

SNAIL DETECTIVE—Oh! my reputation is made. I was commissioned to get this fellow dead or alive!

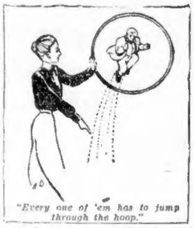
By The Stenographer

IT'S DANGEROUS FOR A MAN TO MARRY A SCHOOL TEACHER. HOW HE CAN BE SURE TO BE MASTER

"I NOTICE," said the Stenographer, "that a man down in Baltimore named Wise—and he's got the right name, too—has been telling young men that if they've got any foolish ambition to be the first finger in their families they'd do well to pass up the school ma'am as a wife.

"This wise guy is the Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and he says that every woman teacher married means another henpecked husband, and that after a woman has qualified as an autocrat by bossing a lot of school kids she can manage a husband with one hand tied behind her. He simply isn't in her class."

"That's on the level," agreed the Bookkeeper. "A man who ties up with a school teacher is all to the good on courage, but he's a plunger in taking risks. I've got some friends who have tried it, and every one of 'em has to jump through the hoop."



"Every one of 'em has to jump through the hoop."

"A school ma'am must make a mighty intelligent wife," suggested the Stenographer. "She knows so much."

"She does," assented the Bookkeeper; "she knows too much. She knows it all, and she's so stuck on her own information that she thinks a man ought to be glad to stand for her board bill and shopping ticket just for the pleasure and privilege of having her criticise his grammar and correct his pronunciation."

"It's funny, isn't it," asked the Stenographer, "how certain occupations brand the people who follow them? The strut of the actor and the heavy jaw of the prize fighter aren't a bit more marked than the little click with which a teacher shuts her teeth together after she has spoken. It's a sort of I-have-said-it-and-that-settles-the-question manner that she carried with her to the grave if she has ever taught three years."

"Once a teacher, always a boss," remarked the Bookkeeper, sententiously.

"It doesn't take any prophet or a son of the prophet to tell which one is going to rule the roost in a family, though," declared the Stenographer. "I'm not touting myself as a seeress, but I can always tell whether the woman is going to be she-who-must-be-obeyed, or not."

"A good many men would give money to find out beforehand whether they are going to be the star of the domestic drama, or merely carry a spear in the chorus," observed the Bookkeeper.

"Oh, that's dead easy, and I'll put you next," replied the Stenographer. "If a man wants to be the absolute Czar of his house, with a wife who would never dream of such a thing as contradicting him, or arguing with him, but who will simply revel in obeying his slightest wish, let him marry a woman who is older than he is. She's so afraid of looking like she might be his mother that she overdoes the slave part.

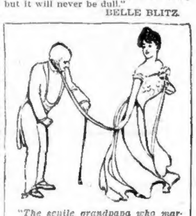
"Another sure tip on how to cinch the boss's seat in the home is for a man to marry a woman bigger than he is. It grouches a woman to feel that she could turn her husband across her knees and enforce obedience if she wanted to, and so you'll always find a large woman deferring to a small man.

"On the other hand, the senile grandpapa who marries a debutante may depend upon doing the Fido-on-a-string business. A widower's second wife always has a walkover. The poor man who marries a rich wife pays for all he gets by keeping always on his best behavior, and the smart man who marries a fool invariably has to give way to her."

"But suppose the man and the woman are the same size and the same age, and generally trot in the same class?" asked the Bookkeeper.

"With such a couple," replied the Stenographer, "the championship of the home will never be settled. Married life with them may be full of tacks, but it will never be dull."

BELLE BLITZ.



"The senile grandpapa who marries a debutante may depend upon doing the Fido-on-a-string business."

A Resolution

By Alexander C. Sullivan

RESOLVED! I will no longer drink
The weak'ning draughts at Satan's brink,
Nor will I longer deign to smoke
The weed that makes a man go broke.
No more wee sma' hours for mine;
Hereafter, I'll retire at nine.
With wife no more I'll chew the rag,
But let her tongue unchallenged wag.
I swear that I'll do naught but good,
As any man at New Year's should.

P. S. To those who resolutions make
My hat I'll gladly doff,
If they but promise to forsake
Their habit to swear off.

Little Editorials from the People

THE POOR MAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

How is the poor man to educate his children without the public school? Easily enough! In the first place, the majority of the patrons of the public schools are well enough off to pay for all they want and get. Three-fourths of the pupils have parents thus situated, and the other quarter could easily enough pay for a strictly primary education.

"Teach a child," says one writer, "the alphabet and the literature of the is open to him." Here is the secret poor man in the education of his c means only a word or two now from the parent or the elder brothe ter, and individual application. Eo feign would have us believe that long and costly process, this thing c ting a primary knowledge. It is a del and a snare. FRANCIS B. LIVESE

Sykesville, Md.

THINKS ATTACKS ON THE PUBLI SCHOOLS SHOULD NOT GO UNCHECKED

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

While your paper does not represent fully my political or religious beliefs, I am proud, as an American citizen, that there is one great daily in this country that has the courage of its convictions, and takes a fearless and uncompromising attitude toward those who would belittle or traduce our public institutions.

I have long admired the BOSTON AMERICAN for its championship of the people against the greed of the trusts, and have read with much interest and appreciation its masterly editorials, which always strike at the root of some evil, laying bare the weaknesses of human nature and pointing out the way to better and nobler living.

Since reading your editorial in last Saturday's issue, entitled "An Attack on the Public Schools," your paper has gone up 100 per cent. in my estimation, and doubtless there are thousands of your readers who feel the same.

You say attacks upon our public schools such as Mr. Cockran's do no harm to the public schools themselves. This may be true, but those who have their eyes and ears open and are not indifferent to the future welfare of this nation know that there is a deadly animosity against our public schools, and that a persistent and determined effort is being made to encompass their downfall and substitute for them the private and parochial schools.

Such attacks should not go unrebuked, or the people will get to believing there is truth in the statement that "the present system is discredited on all sides, that every man of consequence sends his children to private schools, and that the public school is becoming the poor school, as it is in Europe."

I am very glad that the public schools have such an able and fearless defender as the BOSTON AMERICAN, and may it long live to carry on the good work.

Bangor, Me. H. N. DOE.